Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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House Judiciary Reverses And Will Vote March 28

Unanimous Victory Gained Despite Previous Vote to Postpone Consideration Till After Election—Political Power of Organization Clearly Shown

The House Judiciary Committee by a unanimous vote March 14, agreed to take up the Raker resolution for a nation-wide suffrage amendment as the special order of business on March 28.

The intense campaign of suffragists for reconsideration of the previous vote, which had postponed all action in committee until Dec. 14, has won a pronounced victory.

Every member of the committee was present except Mr. Graham, of Pennsylvania.

The motion to reconsider the resolution was made by Mr. Carlin, of Virginia, and it was agreed to by Messrs. Webb, of North Carolina; Walker, of Georgia; Gard, of Ohio; Whaley, of South Carolina; Caraway, of Arkansas; Igoe, of Missouri; Steele, of Pennsylvania; Taggart, of Kansas; Volstead, of Minnesota; Nelson, of Wisconsin; Chandler, of New York; Thomas, of Kentucky; Dale, of New York; Morgan, of Oklahoma; Moss, of West Virginia; Dyer, of Missouri; Neeley, of West Virginia; Danforth, of New York, and William E. Williams, of Illinois.

Press dispatches say that the prospects indicate a report of the amendment by the committee by a majority of one or two votes.

The previous vote of the committee was taken with five members absent, and despite Chairman Webb's assertion that no reconsideration was possible, a more determined campaign than ever has been kept up by the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Congressional Union. Even Mr. Webb, on the final vote, was counted in favor of reconsideration. The political power of suffrage organization has never been more clearly shown.

PRINCIPLES AHEAD OF HIGH OFFICE

Baker Stood for Suffrage During His First Campaign for Mayor, Despite Hazard

The new Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, not only is, as are all but one of the Cabinet members, strongly in favor of equal suffrage, but stood publicly for suffrage in Ohio when to do so meant much more than it does to espouse the cause today. He was one of the speakers at the memorable opening of the suffrage campaign at Cedar Point in the summer of 1911, just after he had announced his candidacy for Mayor of Cleveland for the first time. This action brought sharp criticism from two powerful privileged institutions, says the Ohio Suffrage Association News Bulletin. When one of Mr. Baker's friends commented on this, expressing the hope that it would not injure his election chances, he replied serenely: "Never mind. I am not disturbed. I have no wish to be Mayor of Cleveland at the expense of my convictions on any question."

Mrs. Baker is also a suffragist and an active worker for the cause.

"If women had the ballot they could help to better the State reformatory for delinquents of their sex," said Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, superintendent of the Massachusetts reformatory for women, addressing a meeting in Board of Trade Hall, Cambridge, March 13, under the auspices of the Cambridge Equality Association.

NEW YORK HOUSE GIVES VICTORY

Vote of 109 to 30 and Favorable Majority in Committee and Senate Show Strength

By the huge vote of 109 to 30 the New York Assembly on March 14 passed the Whitney-Brereton resolution providing for the resubmission of the equal suffrage amendment in 1917. On the same day the dilatory tactics of Senator Elon R. Brown prevented for the fifth time a report by the Senate Judiciary Committee. A large delegation of suffragists from all parts of the State were on hand in Albany awaiting the committee's action, and a protest meeting at Cooper Union was immediately called for Thursday by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

A majority of the committee members are pledged to report the amendment and a majority of the Senators have promised to vote for it on the floor.

The big favorable vote in the Assembly, says the New York Tribune, "is an unquestionable victory for the women workers for the right to vote, for not so many weeks ago Albany politicians declared belligerently that the amendment would never be permitted to get through the lower house. Since then they have evidently tempered their valor with discretion, derived from contemplation of the genuine public demand which exists for another opportunity to pass on the equal suffrage issue."

Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor, was among the women in the Assembly lobby when the vote was taken.

One of the features of the debate was a controversy between the Democratic leader, Mr. Callahan, and the Republican leader, Mr. Adler. The former made a spirited speech favoring the resolution and denying that the Democratic party had worked against the amendment last year. Mr. Adler, while opposing the resolution, took great care to state that the Democrats had no right to make it a party measure, as there was no politics in it.

The New York Times says that when Assemblyman Pratt of Wyoming, who always makes a good speech and often a witty one, arose and in loud tones began:

"If at first you don't succeed—"

As if by prearrangement the whole Assembly joined in: "Try, try again."

Tending His Roses

COLLEGE TRAINING DENIED TO GIRLS

House of Delegates Considers Both Education and Politics Contaminating to Daughters of Virginia

The bill to establish a coordinate college for women at the University of Virginia, after passing the Senate at the end of several hours' debate, met defeat in the Virginia House of Delegates on March 7 by a vote of 46 to 48. The opposition fought the bill on the ground of expense, although up to the present Virginia has spent nothing on higher education for women, save in connection with State normal schools.

This same House of Delegates on Feb. 18 decided by a majority of 52 to 40 not to extend the right of suffrage to women citizens of the State. By voting down the bill submitting a woman suffrage amendment to the voters, Virginia legislators saved their women from the "contaminating influences" of politics. They have also saved the women from the dangers of higher education.

BREWERS DISREGARD FEDERAL WARNING

Probe Into Political Slush Fund Does Not Interfere With Their Work Against Suffrage in Kentucky Legislature—Brewery and Distillery Lobbyists Succeed in Killing Bill

How much longer will the decent men of this country allow the liquor interests to thwart women in securing political justice?

Just a week after the indictment of the United States Brewers' Association by a Federal grand jury in Pittsburgh as a result of the probe into their political "slush fund," brewery agents brazenly worked against the passage of the woman suffrage amendment in the Kentucky House of Representatives.

The fact that the leading brewers of the country are facing grave charges under the corrupt practices act and that large sums are said to have been spent against equal suffrage in the four State campaigns of last fall did not seem to deter in any way the political activity of the liquor lobby in Kentucky. With a possible campaign on the question of enfranchising women in the Blue Grass State staring them in the face, "Billy" Klair, a notorious Lexington lobbyist, P. W. Grinstead, attorney for Louisville distillers, and Lawrence Reichert, legislative agent for the brewers, worked in the open at Frankfort with legislators to prevent a suffrage referendum.

The Lexington (Ky.) Herald of March 12, prints the following dispatch by its representative, J. Sherman Porter, from Frankfort, dated March 11:

"The liberals were rejoicing today at the success of the liquor lobby in preventing the passage of the woman suffrage amendment bill, after defeating Statewide prohibition and every other bill the liquor people did not want.

"There are those of the friends of Governor Stanley who since the last State convention have been pointing to the Hon. W. F. Klair as a 'dead one' politically. Those who have been in attendance on the General Assembly this year, however, have noted the presence of the 'intelligent observer of legislation from Lex-

(Continued on page 94.)

SHE WHO WENT TO SCOFF AND REMAINED TO PRAY

What a Woman Found in Colorado

By Mildred F. Wasson

Since returning from a four-years' residence in Colorado, I have been asked countless times what I thought of woman suffrage as worked out in the Centennial State.

I'd as soon ask an Esquimo how he liked the Northern Lights. Both are natural improvements on the face of nature, which we, the Esquimo and I, take for granted. The Northern Lights had been in operation for some time when the Esquimo came to Alaska—and woman suffrage, when I came to Colorado.

This is to impress upon you my total unfitness to discourse upon the municipal advantages to Colorado of the woman's vote.

Did I presume to mention a few obvious advantages, some skeptic, or worse, would look me in the eye and tell me to think well ere I prated of the civilization of Colorado. Could the vote of women avert the hideous labor war, that bloody thumb-print on the page of Colorado's history? I could only answer:

"That is an issue for God and Mr. Rockefeller to judge:—and there are fifty-eight thousand more men than women in Colorado."

What I do tell my friends is what my observation has been of the effect of woman suffrage upon the individual woman.

I set out on my forced pilgrimage to Colorado with the feelings an exile must have as he takes a last tear-bleared look at the familiar landscape, before turning his face toward the land of banishment. And as the rosy outlines of home recede, and become more and more blurred and indefinite to the eye, its virtues, its desirability and its utter perfection become magnified, and stand out in relief against a fading background of commonplaceness.

I hoped that in that distant spot I might find girls who would be congenial to me—who had been East, perhaps, and with whom I could converse upon common ground. I may—I don't quite confess this—but I may have had some altruistic plan in my head by which I could be of some service to my western sisters. I would mingle with them with noble impartiality and draw them out, letting them glimpse through me the glories of the East—the culture, the refinement—product of centuries of polish and ancient blood—the advantages, natural and educational. I would let them breathe through me the atmosphere of the East—the pure ether of the fine arts, the rare ozone of historical association and environment, the stimulating oxygen of invention and immense accomplishment. In fact, I would, through my own personality, infuse the spirit of Boston into their crude and primitive lives. Remember, I don't quite confess this—but if a certain number of Easterners will admit part of it, I will, too.

I had hardly been in Colorado long enough to unpack my suitcase, when somebody called. She called, she explained with adorable naivité, that she might perform that ceremony as a preliminary to inviting me to a lunch—since I came from the East.

That first lunch! This is not written to eulogize the culinary attainments of the West, however. Everyone knows that the West of today, the West of progress, of leadership—of, well, that lunch, for instance, is not the broncho-busting, horse-thief-hanging, tooth-pick-chewing, loud-eating West of story and picture.

That lunch was my undoing—my making—paradoxical as it sounds!

I believe they asked me if I liked their country, not if I thought I could stand to honor it with my presence. I gushed and enthused. I mustn't let them think me condescending, patronizing. I must guard against that!

Then the hostess said:

"By the way, girls, I want you all to come here next Tuesday morning. Mrs. Wells is going to talk on Single Tax. The question must be settled for good and all this time, and it's up to us to do it."

"Single Tax?" I appealed to my soup. I prayed that they wouldn't humiliate me by asking me to talk! And I applied myself to that unresponsive listener with anything but blasé indifference. Why didn't they attend to their soup? I had been eating too fast. Why, those women seemed to care a whole lot about Single Tax, and their lunch was getting cold. I wished I hadn't eaten so fast. But what could I do? I was afraid someone would ask me to talk about Single Tax. How could I? I didn't know anything about Single Tax. I must look that up! I'd be ashamed to ask anyone. Every time I thought someone was going to ask me a question, I put something in my mouth. No one seemed to ask questions. Each girl seemed feverishly anxious to express her opinion, and all seemed very much absorbed in this meaningless subject.

Single Tax was dropped. I ceased eating. I tried to appear just a bit loftier than Single Tax.

I mused, perhaps they would like to know about the new dormitories at Harvard, or the damming of the Charles, or Boston's most beautiful square in the world, or the Grecian majesty of the Medical School buildings. On second thought I didn't think they would. I guessed I wouldn't tell them about the moving pictures in Symphony Hall.

Maybe they'd be interested to hear about Faneuil Hall, the Washington Elm, Longfellow's home, the Old State House, Bunker—why hadn't I ever been up Bunker Hill? Well, perhaps they wouldn't ask me. No, somehow, I believed they wouldn't care about those things. Probably they'd read about them anyhow. Maybe some of them had been there. Where was that girl who said she shopped in New York? The hostess—oh, yes; her gown was smart, indeed.

I knew they'd like to hear about the Harvard-Yale football game, the crowds, the cheering, the natty teams trotting on to the field, the red chrysanthemums and the Yale violets. Why didn't they talk about football?

Perhaps someone would bring up the subject of sailing or swimming. Ah! Didn't these women care a hoot whether they were two thousand miles from the sea or not? Apparently not. Good heavens! What were they talking about now?

Someone was saying something about local option. Then someone else said:

"It must be State-wide or not at all. Final, radical measures for a great evil. Nothing half-way. —Liquor——"

Oh, I knew. They were talking about prohibition. I hoped they wouldn't ask me if Massachusetts had it. Silly! Of course not! Couldn't one buy wine in Boston? But if they asked me if Boston had local option? Oh, what a stupid lunch!

How excited those women could get over things which were wholly outside their sphere! I'd rather by far have had them discussing people I didn't know and scandals I couldn't appreciate. I wouldn't be expected to. I wouldn't then be in mortal fear that someone would ask me something. I'd been to lunches where they did that. What would that maid think of me? I had taken a roll and an olive every time she had come around! Horrors! And I didn't eat bread! I'd be as fat as a pig! Well, I had to do something, hadn't I? Should I ever get out of this?

"Does anyone know anything about this Johnson person they are running for sheriff?" asked a serious little blonde. "I don't think he's just the person we want, but I want to be sure. You can't depend at all upon the papers. The Times prints only his virtues, while the Herald has printed enough scandal now to cause a libel suit."

"I do," volunteered the hostess, who seemed to know everything.

And she was the one who did her shopping in New York! I liked her, even if she did make me feel dowdy and stupid at the same time. And I blustered to my squab:

"I'd just like to have one of those Eastern cartoonists see her before he draws another bespectacled and impossibly-hatted suffragette!"

Could I be championing the cause? Nonsense! If they ask I'd say I'm an anti. Why? Oh, I don't know—my husband is one—and I adore him. Besides, it isn't woman's sphere! Oh, I guessed I wouldn't say that; it sounded flat. Wasn't it sweet of her to turn to me and say:

"I'm sorry you haven't been here long enough to register. We need the support of every sober-minded and clear-thinking woman in town."

I'd just tell Andrew about the good looking hostess, and perhaps, when we lived there a year, he'd let me register.

In answer to the serious blonde, the adorable hostess said:

"I make it a point to know about these people. Hudson is away so much, now in Wyoming, now in Paris, I have to tell him for whom to vote when he comes home on the eve of election. He's so busy grubbing around after oil wells that he really hasn't time to look into things here in his own town. And since I have to stay at home with Willy anyway, I attend to that end."

"Shall we play bridge?" she added, rising.

Bless her heart! How grateful I was to her. And thank the Lord, they played bridge! Perhaps they wouldn't talk.

"Did any of you-all hear Kreisler last evening?" asked the tall, willowy girl who was helping to arrange the card tables while the hostess poured coffee. "He makes Elman sound like the imitation of something."

Then followed a lively discussion. I had heard Kreisler but not Elman, so ranged myself valiantly on Kreisler's side, thinking how clever I was. Never would I let myself suffer like that again. I would do a little reading.

And now I am home again, and a bit startled to find the same old fight going on—the same ardent, unselfish workers charging the same insurmountable wall of prejudice, wilful deafness and ridiculous blindness—while the lawmakers, the vote-casters and the vote-givers hide behind that wall stuffing their ears with cotton lest they hear the insistent knockings of the West and the Present against the wall builded about 1620, along a certain well-known shore.

Some of the bystanders scoff:

"Those women aren't big enough to climb that wall; they aren't strong enough to smash it in; they aren't clever enough to burrow beneath it; or wise enough to go around it."

I ventured to say to myself:

"I know what they will do. First, they will clean and sweep their side of the wall; then they'll make a soft green grass plot at its base; then they'll plant some seeds close to the wall; and soon slender stalks bearing tiny buds will grow to the top. Then they will wait a little while—not long—before the men on the other side will snatch the cotton from their ears, and gingerly climb down the clinging vines to the beautiful side of the wall. And who knows but that they will lift the frail gardeners in their mighty arms and gallantly set them down on the other side?"

So when people want to know the actual good the women have done for the State of Colorado, I try to tell them what the State of Colorado has done for her women.

When you build school houses for helpless infants to use in the future, do you consider what value those grown-up infants are going to give the community? Or do you build the school houses first, that the children may derive benefit from them, knowing that the world will receive the ultimate reward?

When you ask to elevate the status of the Negro, do you demand that he repay you in a day what it has taken you over fifty years to give?

Then why not cease calculating the exact amount of interest the feminine vote will yield on your investment, and consider what enfranchisement will do toward broadening, deepening and focusing the female mind into that condition you claim to be necessary before it can use that privilege?

WILLIAMS AGREED TO VOTE "YES"

Illinois Congressman Promises To Vote For Reconsideration in Committee

Congressman William E. Williams of Illinois was lately interviewed by a delegation of women voters from the Congressional Union—Miss Maud Younger of California, Mrs. Gilson Gardner of Illinois, Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, Mrs. Lowell Mellett, Mrs. William Kent and Miss Anne Martin. Mr. Williams was the only member of the U. S. House Judiciary Committee from a suffrage State who had voted to postpone action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment until after the national election.

He told the women that he was not opposed to reporting the Susan B. Anthony amendment, but he was opposed to reporting it in this session of Congress, not only because it would embarrass his colleagues to vote on the question before the election, but because there were other matters coming up in Congress that he considered of more importance.

The women urged him to change his attitude, stating that ten members of the Judiciary Committee were favorable, and with his vote added, they would be a majority. Mr. Williams finally promised that, if they could secure a full attendance of the committee, and if his vote would make a majority in favor, he would move a reconsideration, and would vote for reporting the measure out at once.

BIG POULTRY CLUB "CUTS OFF NOSE"

Restriction Against Women Short-Sighted Policy—Would Not Happen in "White State"

The Eastern Massachusetts Poultry and Pigeon Association has barred women from membership. A correspondent of the Boston Journal says: "Feathered live stock has long been the province of the women in the farming communities. From time immemorial, a standard present for a farmer's daughter on an early birthday has been a small flock of hens. The women have made the poultry industry." To bar them from membership in the Poultry Association and forbid them to compete for prizes is not only a manifest injustice, but a piece of short-sighted policy. Parents everywhere are trying to check the drift of the young people, girls as well as boys, from the country to the city; and this discrimination tends to make poultry raising of less interest to the young woman on the farm. It is a piece of folly that would hardly have been committed in any State where women have a vote.

Chicago's marriage rate is showing a marked increase, according to the press reports. Woman suffrage does not seem to have resulted in sex antagonism.

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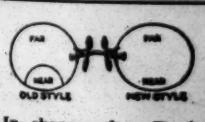

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SHE CASTS VOTE IN UNUSUAL WAY

Indiana Woman Marks a Sample Ballot—Indifferent Voter Copies Her Choices Explicitly

The extreme of "indirect influence" was shown at the recent primary election in Logansport, Ind., according to a despatch in the Terre Haute Star:

Miss Helen Kuppenheimer, society editor of a Logansport newspaper, hearing a prominent merchant say that he would not take the trouble to vote, rebuked him for not taking advantage of the opportunity denied her. He procured a sample ballot, Miss Kuppenheimer marked it, and accompanied the voter to the polls, where, he said, he marked a ballot exactly as Miss Kuppenheimer had indicated.

Which of the two cared the more to vote?

HEALTH INSURANCE BILLS DO NOT GO FAR ENOUGH

Prominent Social Service Workers State They Favor Principle of Maternity Cash Benefits, but Point Out That New York Bill Is Not Broad Enough

Health insurance bills are now pending in New York, Massachusetts and elsewhere. They are designed to provide sick benefits for working men and women, the expense to be divided between the worker, the employer and the State, as already explained in our columns. Such legislation already exists in eleven foreign countries.

The New York bill provides that wage-earning wives shall have medical and nursing care in cases of childbirth, but no money; and the Massachusetts bill has a provision that comes practically to about the same thing. In Europe the maternity benefit includes a certain sum of money in illness due to childbirth, such as is given in other kinds of illness. The absence of such a provision in the American bills has called out severe criticism.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, Lillian D. Wald, Pauline Goldmark, and some other women who are usually on the right side of women's questions, were reported to be opposed to a cash maternity benefit. The editor of The Woman's Journal asked Mrs. Kelley why. Mrs. Kelley, during her recent visit to Boston, explained in full. She says she is heartily in favor of the general principle of a cash maternity benefit, but she wants it extended to the wives of all poor men. To give it only to wives who are themselves wage-earners would amount in practice, she believes, to offering a premium to those husbands who make their wives go out to work; and she thinks that the passage of a bill thus limited would delay indefinitely the possibility of passing a broader measure.

Mrs. Kelley added that any bill, to be really satisfactory, must provide that women shall be represented on the commission which controls the distribution of the insurance money; and must also provide that the cash benefit (when there is one) shall be paid to the mother herself, and not to the father, who has sometimes been known (on the other side of the ocean) to take his wife's maternity benefit and spend it for drink.

Mrs. Kelley said that she and other social workers had seen the grave practical evils that result from sending child-bearing wives to work in the factories, a custom now alarmingly prevalent among immigrants of certain nationalities, and she declared emphatically that the immigrant wife as a rule was not a free agent in the matter. Her husband made her do it.

Miss Lillian D. Wald writes:

"I object to the cash benefit (not doctor and nurse) because all our efforts have been directed toward State protection of women of child-bearing age, or who have children to care for, that they may have pensions or a subsidy to enable them to care for their children. It seems illogical at the same time to make it possible for these same women to receive State aid or insurance benefit while at work during that period. It is also opposed to American tradition to send wives to the factories, and as yet there are comparatively few American women involved in this question. I deplore the fact that some newcomers have introduced the custom. That it is not entirely a question of economic necessity is evidenced by the fact that the Russian Jews, who are so very poor, but who have a tradition for keeping up the home, do not send wives of this class or age into factories.

"These are the main reasons for my objection."

Where equal suffrage prevails, women have wrinkles and lines in their hawk-like faces, said Delegate Hugh White of Rockbridge, Va., in the recent debate in the Virginia House. Moreover, he said, it gave them a bad temper. Mr. White must thank his stars that he doesn't live in such places as Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles or Spokane.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916

ON THE VERGE OF WAR

Suddenly, and to most people unexpectedly, the United States finds itself on the very verge of war. Before this issue of The Woman's Journal reaches its readers, the verge may be passed.

In the United States, as in all the other countries now at war, the women whose interests are vitally involved have had no voice in the matter. In the boiling cauldron of public events, the nations have been tossed back and forth by currents of all sorts and played upon by motives of every kind, the noblest and the meanest—the latter often masquerading as the former. They have been kept out of war, or swept into it, by a hair's breadth, the question turning always upon the decision of a few men in high places—men whom the women have had no share in choosing, and who are not accountable to them. Whatever their opinions as to the war, thoughtful women, looking on at these tremendous events, seeing the welfare and the very lives of millions trembling upon a turn of the dice, must feel a bitter sense of helplessness—and, let us hope, an ever-deepening determination to win for the motherhood of the world a share in the councils of the nations.

A. S. B.

SHALL WOMEN BE ROBBED?

While public attention is absorbed in wars and rumors of wars, bad bills are in great danger of slipping through Congress with little public notice. The Shields bill, which has just passed the U. S. Senate, is almost incredibly bad. It would rob the American people, half of whom are women, of some of their most valuable possessions. Gifford Pinchot writes of this measure:

"The Shields bill gives to the water power interests, without compensation, the use of water power on navigable streams. The amount of water power these streams will supply is larger by far than all the power of every kind now in use in the United States. Private corporations are authorized to seize upon any land, public or private, which they choose to condemn. Bills which gave away public water powers without due compensation were vetoed by President Roosevelt and President Taft. The Shields bill would do precisely the same thing.

"Another water power bill, the Ferris bill, relating to the public lands and national forests, was in the main a good bill as it passed the House. As reported to the Senate it encourages monopoly by permitting a corporation to take as many public water power sites as it may please. Under it the corporations could not even be kept from fastening upon the Grand Canyon, the greatest natural wonder on the continent. This bill takes the care of water powers on national forests from the experienced and competent forest service and gives it to the Interior Department.

"The legislation now pending before Congress is too favorable to the men who, as Secretary Houston's recent report shows, control through 18 corporations more than one half of the total water power used in public service throughout the United States. The water power men charge that conservation hampers development. The Houston report shows, on the contrary, that the most rapid development is in the national forests, where conservation is best enforced. On the other hand, 120 public service corporations are holding undeveloped and out of use an amount of water power equal to four fifths of all there is developed and in use by all the public service corporations in the whole United States."

The Shields bill pretends to give the people a chance to take back their water power rights at the end of half a century, but only on terms that would be practically prohibitive. The public would have to pay the corporations for the whole fifty years' increase of value in the water power privileges which the corporations would have obtained for nothing, and would also have to take over the whole lighting system of cities, etc. If this bill goes through, every housewife will have to pay more for her electric light and heat, for generations to come. Write to your Representative in Congress and urge him to vote against it.

A. S. B.

GNAT VERSUS CAMEL

Which is worse, practical or theoretical irreligion? Certain opponents of equal suffrage in New York have announced, in substance, that they can stand the former, but not the latter. With a flourish of trumpets, they have withdrawn from the Women's City Club, on the ground that two or three of the women who were active in forming it have signed an appeal for financial help for an ultra-radical paper that lately printed an irreverent ballad. The fact that the signatures were given some months before the ballad appeared made no difference.

Yet these ladies have not withdrawn from the Anti-Suffrage Association, although they know that that organization has the enthusiastic approval and sympathy of practically all the commercialized vice of the United States. Chief Justice Roger S. Greene of Washington put the case in a nutshell more than thirty years ago, when the liquor and vice interests were trying to take the ballot away from women there. He wrote:

"The opponents of woman suffrage in this Territory are allied with a solid phalanx of gamblers, prostitutes, pimps and drunkard-makers—with every member in each of these classes who knows the interest of the class and votes according to it."

These words are as true today as when they were first written. The handful of ladies who have withdrawn from the Women's City Club can bear to range themselves in the same camp with the white slavers, gamblers and vicious interests generally, but they cannot bear to associate with a few women of irreproachable personal character whose religious views differ from their own. Comment would be superfluous.

A. S. B.

WOMAN AND RELIGION

A striking article in The Atlantic by Bernard Iddings Bell, Dean of the Cathedral of Fond du Lac, puts in a new form one of the reasons why women ought to have a vote. In discussing why women, as a rule, take more interest than men in religion, he says:

"The real reason why women are more religious than men today is because they are more human than men. It is not by nature that they are so. Social conditions have made them so. As we have divided the labor of the world between the sexes, the work of men is almost entirely concerned with the production and distribution of things; the work of women almost entirely with the production and sustenance of persons. We all of us at times notice the great throngs of men who go, at the call of the whistle, in and out of our great factories. To the average man's mind, these hundreds of men are 'hands,' and the purpose of the factories where they are employed is to produce 'goods'; but to the average woman's mind, these hundreds of laborers are human beings, and the purpose of the factories is to furnish sustenance, through pay envelopes, to men and women and boys and girls and babies yet unborn. In most of our homes the man leaves human interests early in the morning, devotes the best hours of his day to the welfare of things, and returns to persons again only for the evening's relaxation. His wife, meanwhile, has hardly done an act of labor all the day, has hardly made a plan or had a thought, which is not with considerable intimacy related to human beings—her husband, her children, her neighbors.

"Generations of this help to make a male sex which thinks predominantly in terms of property, a female sex which thinks most largely in terms of persons. They tend to make men estimate success in terms of bank accounts, while they assist women to count achievement in terms of human happiness. They make society, to the male, an arrangement for the protection of the interests of production; to the female, an organism for the insurance of proper and adequate consumption. They make men interested, with a fervor no woman can understand, in their business firms and commercial associations. They make women absorbed, to a degree that is past the comprehension of most men, in their religion and their church.

"For religion is, in essence, the translation into the supernatural realm of the personal values learned in earthly life. No deity can ever be long revered by a people whose life-values differ from those that deity expresses. Christ offers, for the worship of the world, the perfectly self-sacrificing person, the Being who gladly renounces the pursuit of things for the sake of fulfilling the happiness of people. He says to those who would worship Him, 'Man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth,' and 'He who would be the greatest among you, let him be the servant of all.' The only person who can ever freely and easily worship Christ is a person whose natural ideals and longings are shaped that way, who really looks on life as a thing of personal rather than property values. Woman, nine-tenths of whose life is lived on those terms, is naturally drawn to Christ, believes in Him, worships Him. Man, in order so to regard Him, must carry on a continual fight with his environment. Therefore are the churches full of women and empty of men."

Dean Bell draws the conclusion that equal suffrage is needed for "the emancipation of men." We may add that it is needed also to secure a right balance. It is important that the business interests should be represented in government; but when they are represented exclusively, our legislation is one-sided, concerning itself almost wholly with the commercial view of things, and leaving the human welfare aspect out of sight.

A. S. B.

A SUFFRAGE STATE LEADS

Equal suffrage States are taking the lead in looking after the welfare of school teachers. This is natural. Women want the best for their children; and the welfare of the teacher is bound up with the welfare of the children. First-class teaching cannot be given by a tired, worried, nervously-exhausted teacher. A bulletin lately prepared by R. S. Kellogg and distributed through the United States Bureau of Education describes a movement to provide comfortable homes for country teachers, and points out that the equal suffrage State of Washington heads the procession.

Lack of suitable boarding accommodations is one of the most serious difficulties in the way of getting good teachers for country schools. There are more than 200,000 rural school districts in the United States, and more than 16,000,000 children of school age living in the country or in towns of less than 2,500 population, yet, because of the living conditions, it is often impossible to get teachers of the highest type to remain in the country. The bulletin says:

"Many farmhouses have no accommodations whatever for a teacher, and often kitchen, living room and dining room are combined in one, with no heat in any other room in the house. The farmer and his family have to spend most of their time working indoors or out, eating and sleeping. Their occupations and hours of labor in no way correspond to those of the teacher, which increase the difficulty of fitting the teacher's necessary habits to those of the farmer with any satisfaction to either. A good teacher must spend a considerable amount of time almost every evening upon school work, for which a quiet, comfortable room is essential. If she insists upon such a room when she goes to board in the country, she is likely to be considered 'stuck up' and exclusive. If she gets a room by herself, it is often unheated and too uncomfortable for study in cold weather.

"On the other hand, if the teacher is forced to spend her entire time in the living room with the rest of the family, she has no opportunity to prepare properly for her school duties, and is also very likely to be drawn unavoidably into neighborhood gossip and factional disputes, to the detriment of her teaching influence."

Hence a movement has arisen to provide for the teacher a cottage near the school. A beginning has been made in this line in every State; and in the State of Washington, where the movement has been promoted by Mrs. Josephine Preston, State superintendent of public instruction, there are already 108 of these cottages for teachers.

A. S. B.

Mrs. Florence Kelley and Miss Lillian D. Wald are opposed to including a cash maternity benefit for wage-earning wives in the health insurance bills now pending in several States. Their reasons are explained in another column.

An effort is being made by Massachusetts manufacturers to do away with the law limiting women's hours of labor to 54 a week, and at the same time an effort is being made to limit them still further by an eight-hour law, such as prevails in a number of equal suffrage States, but, as yet, in no State where women cannot vote. Is it not absurd and unfair on the face of it that women should have no voice in choosing the law-makers who decide questions so vital to them?

Suffrage News From The States

RHODE ISLAND

Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, Miss Nettie Bauer, Mrs. Edwin C. Smith and Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz appeared before the Senate Committee on Special Legislation last week in rebuttal to letters sent by anti-suffragists in lieu of appearing at the hearing. Statistics of enrolled membership were offered to prove that the suffragists were not the "mere minority" in the State.

Mr. Walter E. Ranger, superintendent of the State Board of Education, and Edward E. Bohner, Industrial Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., spoke at suffrage headquarters last week. Mr. Bohner described the work towards educating and Americanizing immigrant men.

Mrs. Jerome Fittz, who presided, made a strong plea for equal pay for teachers. She also stated that "while we are teaching our naturalized citizens that this democracy is the promised land of milk and honey, where the government comes up from the people, not down on the people, we must not forget the women, who through all the ages have stood shoulder to shoulder with the men and have suffered in order to make this experiment of democracy possible."

Mrs. Barton P. Jenks and Miss Mabel Orgelman started this week on a Congressional district organization campaign.

MASSACHUSETTS

Fate seems to have played a practical joke on the men of Weymouth who decided last November that women should not be permitted to vote for other than school officers. At the annual election, March 13, it was discovered that six women had voted in ward 3 on men's ballots. The mistake occurred because one of the election officers, not experienced, handed the six women men's ballots. The ballots were marked with the usual secrecy and were recorded in the ballot machine.

When the votes were counted, it was found that Joseph Kelly with 773 votes had been defeated for election to the board of selectmen and overseers of the poor by George L. Newton with 778 votes. A difference of six votes would not materially change the results of the election for any of the other officers.

It is not yet decided whether the votes cast by the six women will invalidate the election.

Governor McCall will make his first public speech on woman suffrage since his election, at a dinner to be given at Hotel Somerset, Boston, on the evening of March 21. Other speakers will be the Honorable Mrs. Bertrand Russell of England, Samuel J. Elder, Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

A study class in civics, comprising six lectures, is to be held every Monday afternoon, beginning March 20, at 3.30, at the Sunflower Lunch Room, 167 Tremont St., conducted by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. A musical program is to be furnished every Thursday afternoon at three o'clock at the same address, in charge of Mrs. Charles G. Cunningham, Mrs. Reginald Cary Heath and Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins. On Friday evening the annual meeting was held at the Twentieth Century Club. Supper was served at six o'clock, after which there was a business meeting, followed by an address by Hon. Edward Keating. Mr. Keating, who is well known because of his work for the Keating-Owen Child Labor Bill, and who is U. S. representative from Colorado, spoke on the practical experience of suffrage in his State..

PENNSYLVANIA

Reports given at the State congressional conference in Harrisburg last week agreed that suffrage sentiment has grown materially since the November election.

The need of the two branches of activity, State and national, was emphasized. "We must not forget," said Mrs. Catt, "that we are in the midst of a campaign and that our guns must be directed toward the strongest forts. At present, we must turn our fire upon Congress while it is in session and work for the passage of the national amendment. In June the big political parties will be preparing for the presidential fray and we must not let this chance slip by without urging them to take women into national accounting. In the meantime, in your State work in Pennsylvania you must see to it that your next legislature is made up of men who are sympathetic or predisposed to our cause."

A special plan for bringing the farmer and his wife and daughters into the suffrage fold was outlined at the conference. It was agreed that the farmers' vote could have outbalanced the anti-suffrage vote in the cities during the last election had it been sufficiently enlisted. Women from rural parts where indifference or ignorance was responsible for defeat vowed that if they have to travel through mud up to their knees, they will reach the farmer with suffrage propaganda now, during the dull season, and keep at him for the next five years.

The women showed their enthusiasm and their unflagging interest in the cause for which so many of them have already made big sacrifices of time and strength and money, by pledging themselves to raise a budget of $40,000. Those who know the rank and file of the suffrage forces know that it is not made up of women of great wealth, but of those in moderate and comfortable circumstances, who will have to make actual personal sacrifices to contribute their share to this appropriation. And yet the work of money raising was begun at once, and during the two days' session more than $11,000 was pledged and county and local organization delegates promised to carry the message of their share of the budget raising home to members.

The publication of a weekly news letter, intended primarily to keep the workers informed of local activities, was authorized by the conference.

IDAHO

The State Democratic Central Committee received a non-partisan delegation of suffrage workers at their first day's session, March 6. Three women spoke—Mrs. J. G. Green, a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore of Washington, D. C., representing the Congressional Union, and Miss McManus, a new woman voter from the East. The committee listened with earnest attention to the speeches, heartily applauding each. "The scene was unusual to the Eastern women, but familiar enough to women of the West," writes a correspondent. "Escorted by Chairman J. T. Pence, the women filed down the long room to the chairman's desk, between two rows of delegates who had risen and who stood respectfully as the women passed. When the small party retired, after being heard, the delegates again rose in a body and stood until the last woman had passed out of the door." Favorable action is expected of the committee.

MAINE

A suffrage league has been formed in Augusta with 40 charter members. Officers are as follows: Mrs. Henry C. Cobb, president; Mrs. Paul S. Phalen, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Sylvester J. Beach, 2nd vice-president; Miss Alice Johnson, secretary; Mrs. Wm. R. Pattengall, treasurer; Mrs. E. C. Leighton, director. The league is planning for a busy year, reports Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, State chairman of organization.

CONNECTICUT

The Hartford Equal Franchise League of Hartford, Conn., was obliged to make its "Better Babies" exhibit at suffrage headquarters, instead of sending it to the City Hall, where were assembled the exhibits of other organizations. This exclusiveness is not the fault of the H. E. F. L. When the plans for Baby Week were being made, the League was asked to co-operate, and in response, it prepared a careful exhibit showing the connection of woman suffrage and infant mortality rates. The countries with their rates of infant mortality were shown on a large chart; and it might be seen at a glance that the only country where women have not full suffrage, that ranks in its low infant death rate among the equal suffrage countries and States, is Sweden, and in Sweden women have long enjoyed municipal suffrage. The place of honor was held by New Zealand, where women have voted since 1893. The motto of "Better Babies' Week" in Hartford is "Better Babies, Healthier Mothers, Finer City." When the Hartford Equal Franchise League stated the nature of their exhibit, it was refused by the Executive Committee which had charge of the arrangements, because it was "too partisan. Another exhibit which was also refused was that of the Connecticut Society of Social Hygiene. The exhibit was therefore taken in charge at suffrage headquarters, and the two exhibits were on view there all week.

In explaining his refusal to admit the exhibit, the chairman of the Executive Committee said that they wished to have exhibits which were fundamental and which bore directly on the subject of better and healthier babies. He did not find any adequate answer, however, to the question put by Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, president of the Hartford league, as to whether it was not fundamental for babies to be well born, and to have "better fathers as well as better informed mothers." He seemed to regard questions of flies, cleanliness and milk as of supreme importance, and the contamination of the unborn child by venereal disease as of not sufficient importance to deserve attention in a better babies' week. As experience has shown that the decrease of the infant mortality rate goes hand in hand with the granting of woman suffrage, it would seem as though the men and women who really desired better babies and the survival of more of them ought to be able to face fairly the question of this connection.

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MINNESOTA

The second Quarterly Conference of the year is to be held in Fairmount during the week of April 9, and great interest is already manifested in this gathering.

The Washington county organization has been completed by Mrs. Rene E. H. Stevens, and the next territory mapped for organization by Mrs. Stevens is Rock and Noblis, in the southwestern corner of the State, bordering on Iowa.

"Baby Week" was observed most energetically in Minneapolis by the suffragists with telling demonstrations. Two windows on Nicollet avenue were artistically decorated. In the centre of one, with rich yellow draperies providing a background, stood a beautiful Van Dyke Madonna, underneath which was printed, "Well born children are the only real wealth of a nation. Does not justice demand for the mothers who contribute that wealth a voice in the making and enforcing of laws for child welfare?" The other window had a large painting by Madame Dumont-Breton, "Her Man Is On the Sea," with the same wording below it.

NEBRASKA

Miss Frances Gere of Lincoln, whose father was one of Nebraska's pioneer newspaper men, has accepted the chairmanship of the press committee of the State association and has appointed a corps of strong workers to help her. Among these are Mrs. A. H. Dorris, who was press chairman during the early part of the 1914 campaign, Mrs. W. M. Morning, Mrs. Charles Hall, Dr. Ewing, Miss Blanche Garten and Miss Harriet Spaulding. Each member of the committee will be given a district in the State to organize for press work.

Chadron has several plans in prospect now for raising money to contribute to the South Dakota suffrage campaign. Among the things planned are an entertainment with a mock trial for its main feature, and a St. Patrick's Day ball.

TEXAS

Miss Lavinia Engle, a suffrage speaker and organizer from Washington, D. C., who has had much experience in working with the National Suffrage Association, is in Texas and will remain through the spring and part of the summer, helping to organize on the senatorial district plan.

The Galveston E. S. A. met on March 4 for the election of officers and the formation for plans for spring work. Mrs. Alice Simkins was elected president; Mrs. Lyon Heard, Mrs. J. C. Ralston and Mrs. C. H. McMaster, vice-presidents; Mrs. K. C. Rembert, treasurer; Mrs. Redding, secretary. The treasurer reported $250 on hand to be sent to the Texas W. S. A. on the pledge of $500 made at the last convention. Plans were made for an active spring, including meetings to be held weekly at Carpenter's Hall in the evenings.

Mrs. J. H. W. Steele, chairman of Dallas County, has presented Miss Elisabeth Freeman, Organizing Secretary for the State Association, in a series of meetings lasting one week, with great success. By using automobiles, three towns a day were sometimes reached and organized for suffrage.

The Galveston Association sent a delegation to wait on Mr. A. W. Gregg, a candidate for re-election to Congress, to ask his views on woman suffrage, first as a national issue, second as a State issue, and third on the question of submission. To this Mr. Gregg replied that he was opposed to the Federal Amendment, that he believed that it was a State issue, and when it was submitted in his State he would vote for it, that he thought it should be and would be submitted by the Legislature of Texas in 1917, that a question of such importance, having behind it such a tremendous popular demand, should be decided by the people, and the Legislature should submit such questions, regardless of the private opinions of the legislators.

The delegation was sent in pursuance of the Texas plan to wait on all candidates who announce that they intend to run for Congress or the Legislature this spring, and get their views on suffrage. Other candidates for Congress from the seventh district are Mr. Lewis Fisher, present Mayor of Galveston, and Mr. John Campbell, now representing Galveston in the Legislature.

TENNESSEE

Mrs. Dora C. Horine, of New York, opened a suffrage school in Chattanooga, March 6, which was well attended by local suffragists. The national, State and local organizations were represented by Mrs. Horine, Mrs. G. F. Milton and Mrs. R. B. Cooke, respectively. Announcement of the coming of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for an address March 30 was made.

East Nashville reports a new suffrage league. The meeting of the organization was held on March 9 at the home of Mrs. Henry M. Thomas. Mrs. B. M. Donelson was chosen president and many prominent local women were enrolled.

Following an address by Mrs. Guilford Dudley, State president of the Equal Suffrage Association, incorporated, at Trenton, a suffrage league was organized, with Mrs. Marie Anthony as president and Mrs. George W. Wade as secretary.

A HUSBAND'S CONFESSION

Yesterday Mirandy voted,
But so far I haven't noted
That she's sprouted any whiskers
  or adopted trouserettes;
And she hasn't indicated,
Since she got emancipated,
That she means to start out raiding
  with a bunch of suffragettes.
Took her half an hour to do it,
And as soon as she was through it,
She went hustling home without a
  stop to scrub the pantry floor;
Cooked the dinner, did some baking,
Trimmed a dress that she was making,
Mended socks and got the ironing
  all done by half past four.
She appears to be as able
To keep victuals on the table
And to keep the moths from feeding
  on my go-to-meeting coat—
Just as handy with the baby
(Or a little more so maybe)—
As she was before they told her woman ought to have the vote.
Far as I've observed Mirandy,
She is just as fond of candy
And as keen to read the fashions
  and the daily household hints
As before she was my "equal,"
And—however strange the sequel—
I've been just a trifle prouder of
  Mirandy ever since!

—W. Lee Maxwell in "Judge."

BREWERS FORGET FEDERAL WARNING

(Continued from page 89.)

ington every time the administration has got itself into a hole and wants somebody to pull it out. And, it can be said without exaggeration, Billy has delivered the goods. Being entitled to the privileges of the floor by vote of the House, he can 'get right down among 'em' and he is the 'best little legislative observer in Kentucky,' to quote one of the Governor's excellent friends after the suffrage vote Friday.

"Besides Mr. Klair, two other good friends and loyal backers of the Governor were conspicuous about Frankfort during the pendency of the suffrage bill—P. W. Grinstead, attorney for the distilling interests of Louisville, and Mr. Lawrence Reichert, the genial gentleman who looks after matters legislative for the brewery people. Other gentlemen connected with the distilling and brewery interests also were in evidence about the Capital Hotel and the Capitol for several days before the death of the suffrage bill.

"Not a single bill unfriendly to the saloons has been passed this session.

"The suffrage folk are even now preparing for the fight two years from now and, as Frank Greene said a week or two ago, 'The same folks won't be in control in this House then.'"

There seem to be no lengths to which these men who are afraid of women's votes will not go, and in Kentucky, at least, they have worked hand in glove with the administration. How much longer will the decent men of this country allow the liquor interests to thwart women in securing political justice?

CHARGES BREWERS BEAT SUFFRAGE

Candidate for Governor of New Jersey Makes Issue of Women Versus Whiskey

Charging that the brewers worked against equal suffrage in New Jrsey with a part of their $1,800,000 "slush fund" and that they should be driven out of the politics of the State for good, George L. Record of Jersey City started his campaign last week for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey. One of the cardinal planks in his platform is "a constitutional amendment, giving women the same right to vote as men."

Mr. Record declares that the brewers and public service corporations of New Jersey have maintained a combination for twenty-five years to exploit the people and to control the State government. He favors local option, and says:

"In twenty-five years of fighting political bosses and machines, I have always found the brewers and the saloons, with few exceptions, hostile or indifferent to every fight to overthrow corrupt political organizations, to improve conditions of government, and the working and living conditions of the workers, and to curb monopolies which make great fortunes by exploiting the people.

"It is well known that the brewers are spending large sums to control legislation. In Pennsylvania alone, virtually all the brewers were recently indicted for spending $1,800,000 for the corruption of politics. As two New Jersey brewers were included in this indictment, it is plain that a part of this huge sum came into New Jersey to defeat woman suffrage.

"That the brewers regularly contribute to both political parties in this state is well known. Their object is to prevent local option and woman suffrage, to influence the selection and appointment of licensing officials charged with enforcement of the law.

"Not only do the liquor interests spend large sums of money to control politics in the interests of their own business, but they are the active allies of the public utility corporations, which control politics in order to exploit the people of this State. Thus, the power of the brewers helps to maintain extortionate telephone rates, excessive rates for commutation, gas, electric, trolley and water service."

Labor Unions in Suffrage Fight Feel Brewers' Claws

New Republic Reveals Attempt of Liquor Interests to Turn Working Men's Organizations Against Democracy —Pennsylvania "Wets" Helped Mrs. Oliphant

The work of the liquor interests in trying to turn organized labor against equal suffrage is told in an article in the New Republic of March 11, on "Labor's Position on Woman Suffrage."

"They (the liquor men) oppose equal suffrage," says the article, "believing it to be dangerous from the standpoint of the liquor business. For this reason they are attempting to induce trade unionism to repudiate a principle for which it has fought and bled during the last twenty-five years. They are seeking an alliance with union labor for the purpose of using the machinery of the organization to pull their own political chestnuts out of the fire."

The article tells of the opposition on the part of the liquor men to an endorsement of equal suffrage by the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor last year and quotes the Iron City Trades Journal, official organ of the Central Trades Council, of Pittsburgh:

"The battle on the floor of the convention was enlivened by the presence of Mrs. J. D. Oliphant, who tried to get the antis' case before the delegates. Half a dozen representatives of the unions connected with the liquor industries fought hard in her behalf, but the chair ruled that only recognized delegates should be granted the floor to discuss the suffrage resolution."

The suffrage resolution was finally endorsed by a vote of 154 to 48. No attempt was made to conceal the reason for the negative votes. It was argued that women would vote for prohibition and that prohibition would make for unemployment.

A resolution approving equal suffrage was lost in the Minnesota labor convention by a vote of 113 to 84. "There the wets had a firmer hold on the delegates," says the New Republic. "It is openly charged that the liquor forces, acting through the labor organizations affiliated with that industry, caused the defeat of the suffrage resolution in the New Jersey Federation of Labor this year, and that they were especially anxious to accomplish this prior to the State-wide vote on suffrage last October. It will invariably be found that in these conventions, particularly during the past few years, unions affiliated with the liquor industry have been represented by a full quota of delegates, while organizations with as large a membership could afford to send but one. This is strikingly true of Minnesota.

"A rupture recently took place between two factions in the labor movement at Peoria and Bloomington, Illinois, which formerly celebrated Labor Day together. The wet Peoria element, led by the Distillery Workers' union with a limited membership of seventeen, broke away from the Bloomington faction and held its exercises at Al Fresno Park in Peoria. The drys in Bloomington engaged Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, to make the principal address, while the Peoria faction invited former Mayor David S. Rose, of Milwaukee, who for years past has been lecturing in the interest of the liquor trust, and whose record while in public office was so obnoxious to the principles of trade unionism as to stamp him its arch enemy. It can be safely assumed that Mr. Rose did not espouse the suffrage cause. Mr. Morrison is one of its most ardent champions.

"The influence of the liquor interests can be seen in the published proceedings of almost every labor convention. Despite the fight the American Federation of Labor has waged for the freedom of speech and liberty of the press, unions affiliated with the liquor industry have time and again withdrawn their support from trade-union publications merely because these papers have dared to print both sides of the argument. I have personal knowledge of a recent case where the bartenders' union sought to bring about the expulsion of a member of a central body who supported a candidate for political office pledged to enforce the liquor laws."

It is fast becoming impossible for men publicly to annoy Chicago women with impunity. Last week a man attempted to pick up a street acquaintance with Miss Alice Clements, policewoman, with the result that he was conducted to the police station and compelled to pay a fine.

At the town election in Norfolk on March 6, 96 women voted, out of the total 109 who had registered. It was due to the women's vote, reports Mrs. Margaret M. Little, president of the local league, that the good government candidate for school committee was elected.

Final arguments on contempt proceedings against John Gardiner and Edwin A. Schmidt, of Philadelphia, president and treasurer, respectively, of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association, and Gustav W. Lembeck, of Jersey City, and Hugh F. Fox, of New York, treasurer and secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, were postponed in the United States district court at Pittsburgh last week to March 15.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action to be taken by Judiciary Committee March 28, 1916.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

Must pass each House by majority vote and receive Supreme Court decision as to constitutionality.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia: Nov. 7, 1916.

POLITICAL ACUMEN

By Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

"The Westminster Gazette" has opened its columns to a series of letters on the subject of women and fashions in dress.

One writer says: "The slavish worship of fashion by women in general is a source of degradation to them, and until they arouse themselves from the mad waste and extravagance which it involves, they will never as a sex become worthy of the governing power."

The gentleman is mistaken.

Women's attention to their dress may be a source of degradation, but it is not a sign of lack of political judgment.

At present woman's only governing power is the indirect influence.

The indirect influence is increased by attention to clothes.

To maintain indirect influence until such time as direct power is obtained is a proof of political sagacity.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

RONDEAU

Men like the dowdy women best,
They hate to see a girl well-dressed;
Silk stockings, satin slippers, lace,
A hat that suits a pretty face,
All these are things that men detest.

Why, why have women never guessed
The scorn that fills a manly breast
When fashions new are worn with grace?
I wonder why!

I wonder men have not expressed
These views with more romance and zest,
And clearly shown in every case
That dowdy women win the race.
They have not—it must be confessed—
I wonder why!

For the first time in the history of intercollegiate chess in this country, a girl chess player, Miss Jessie Bogen, of the University of Cincinnati, is on a 'Varsity team. She is recognized as the Ohio State woman champion at chess.

Women outnumbered the men at the Republican primary held at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 10. Ten out of the twenty-five delegates elected to the county convention to be held March 18 are women.

The "Woman Statist," a paper written by and for the women voters of Washington, has recently appeared; it is issued by the Woman's Publishing Company at Sedro-Woolley, Washington, and has headquarters in Bellingham. Edna P. Stocker is the editor, and Savannah N. Tullock business manager. The paper is published "especially for women who enjoy the franchise and wish to vote intelligently upon the questions of the day."

BORAH'S BILL MAY LET WOMEN VOTE

Amendment Asking Vote on Liquor Question in D. C. Would Give Women Taxpayers Vote

The United States Senate will probably have to vote upon the question of woman suffrage in the near future in an unexpected way. Senator Borah of Idaho has proposed an amendment to the legislation providing for a vote on the liquor question in the District of Columbia, the Borah amendment providing that women as well as men taxpayers shall have a vote on the question if a referendum is had.

"So far as the amendment I have offered is concerned," said Senator Borah, March 13, "it simply provides that in the submission of this question to the taxpayers in the District of Columbia, there shall be no distinction or discrimination as to male or female taxpayers.

"The substitute of Senator Underwood seems to have for its basic principle the right of the taxpayers to determine this question. Certainly the woman taxpayer has as much right to determine that kind of question as anyone. She is just as deeply interested and just as capable as the man who pays taxes.

"I am an advocate of equal suffrage, although it is well known that I believe this question ought to be settled by the States, and I want it understood that my amendment is in no sense a modification of my views on this phase of the matter.

"But Congress is the only power that can settle it for the District of Columbia. There is no other way by which the District of Columbia should have suffrage except through an act of Congress, and I for one would not be willing to see a measure adopted for suffrage in the District of Columbia that would exclude women from exercising the right of suffrage."

In Massachusetts the number of men eligible to vote has increased from 674,174 in 1910 to 775,889 in 1915. There is considerable rejoicing over the growth revealed by the new census; and, oddly enough, some of the crowing is done by persons who were declaring only a little while ago—as an argument against equal suffrage—that "we have too many voters already!"

The fight waged by Canadian women during the past few years to remove the barriers which prevent the practice of law by women in the Province of Quebec has met with delay in the legislative assembly. By a vote of seven to two the members of the legislative committee, which is itself made up of lawyers, rejected the measure which would admit women to legal practice. One of the speakers in behalf of the measure was Dr. Ritchie of England. She propounded the question: "Have men the moral right to refuse progress to a woman who qualifies herself in an honorable calling?"

MARYLAND ANTI SHOWS STRIPES

Engaging Frankness of "People's Representative" Brings Out Strong Contrasts

One of the delegates in the Maryland House showed an engaging frankness in speaking against the equal suffrage amendment during the recent debate. He was Mr. Tydings of Harford county.

"I have played some little politics in the 25 years that I have been in this world," said Mr. Tydings, according to the Maryland Suffrage News, "and I have voted for some measures in this very House in this very session that were not altogether best, but I did it because I had some other measure that I wanted to get through.

"We already have a State Senator who is a woman. I don't know how she got elected and how the other women managed to get to it. I do know this, that in order to be elected to office in this State there are things which every man is compelled to keep his mouth shut on which he would like to speak out and let the public know about, and I know further—these gentlemen are all laughing because they realize the truth of what I have said.

"I will take Worcester, or Frederick, or Alleghany, or Baltimore city, or any other section of the State, and I will ask those gentlemen, when they talked to old Bill Smith if they told him how they would vote on certain measures, if they did not in a measure deceive Bill Smith in order to get his vote, and I will tell the truth—I did it. I don't say that I openly lied; I had common sense to keep my mouth shut when talking to Bill Smith."

Another delegate, a suffragist, Mr. Metzerott, replied:

"I have been mixed up more or less in politics for 20 years, and I have been mixed up in every campaign for the past 20 years, and I can stand here tonight and honestly say that I do not believe that politics has injured me in the slightest. I believe I am as good a man, if not a better man, than I would have been if I had not taken part in politics. It has brought me in contact with my fellow human beings, and I know of no better source of education. I don't think politics has ever hurt the man; the man may have hurt the politics."

Can it be that the type of representative who believes in equal suffrage has a higher political ideal?

"I have seen men vote that had not the slightest conception of what they were voting for, did not care what they voted for, walk up to the polls like animals driven to the slaughter," said Mr. Wimbrow of Worcester county. "I have been to the voting places where all this occurred, and then I have gone home to my wife and I have found in my home an entirely different atmosphere. And I cannot, remembering the influence of a good mother, remembering the influence of a good Christian wife, I cannot say that women ought not to have the right of suffrage when that right is given to all sorts and degrees of men who only have to stay here a few short months, who cannot begin to understand our language, who know nothing about our institutions, who care less about our institutions, and yet because some political influence or party or boss in some section of the country wants to increase his power, why he says, go up and get enfranchised and take out papers and come and vote for me in the way I shall dictate. I don't believe you could drive the women around like that."

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Suffrage Exchange

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

SEND THIS POSTCARD cartoon-postcard to voters, "When a Feller Needs a Friend," by Briggs. It gives the boy's plea for votes for mother, 40c a 100. M. E. Patterson, 2017 Pierce Street, Sioux City, Iowa. (11)

SITUATIONS.

THOUSANDS MEN AND WOMEN WANTED THIS YEAR FOR U. S. Government Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-124, Rochester, N. Y. (13)

THEY DARE NOT CONVENE OPENLY

Iowa Men's League Opposed Issues Pitiful Appeal for Members—Meeting Organized Secretly

The Iowa Association of Men Opposed to Woman Suffrage, organized at a "secret conference" several weeks ago at the Chamberlain Hotel, Des Moines, has issued an appeal to the "Men of Iowa," in which they say:

"If you believe in the conservation of womanhood; if you believe in the present exalted position of American women; if you would save the women of Iowa from politics and public office, for which nature did not design them, sign the enclosed application for membership."

Memberships in this organization cost $5 apiece. "Anyone can take any number," remarks the Des Moines Register.

DESIRES WOMEN TO SERVE STATE

City Chamberlain Bruere Hopes Prejudice Against Women in Public Office Has Passed

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, speaking before a vocational rally of college women at the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations in New York City March 11, suggested the value of women's work in municipal departments, and said:

"I hope we have come to the time in America when we have passed the stage of presumption of woman's incapacity for public service. I believe women can develop peculiar qualifications for public service if properly trained for it. There are 700 women now employed in the Municipal Building. We want as many more as possible in public service here in New York."

CIVICS NOW TAKES PLACE OF GOSSIP

California Woman Says Suffrage Brings As Much Good to Women As to State

At the present time it is not so much a question of what woman suffrage has done for California in the way of making and repealing laws as what woman suffrage has done for the women themselves, according to the testimony of a California woman. Mrs. Rose Berry, speaking before the Leisure Hour Club of Carson City, Nevada, said that the head of a fashionable Los Angeles manicure parlor was asked what she knew of the workings of woman suffrage in that city. She said that it used to be that after a visit from three or four of her patrons she knew all the gossip of their social set, of their neighborhoods and homes, the parties they had attended, what this one wore: what that one said, etc. Now, when these same women visit her parlors, they discuss civic and State affairs—sanitary conditions, better streets and roads, pure food laws, or speculate as to how certain candidates for political office will stand on this or that reform measure.

This interpretation of the story about Adam's rib is given by a New York City man physician: "The Bible says the Lord took one of man's ribs and made woman, but sometimes I think that He used up man's whole backbone in the process."

MEN AND WOMEN STAND FOR COUNT

Pastor Answers Objections and Over 90 Per Cent. of Flock Want Equality

Three hundred men, about 90 per cent., and 350 women, about 95 per cent., stood up to be counted in favor of Equal Suffrage in the Plymouth Congregational Church in Des Moines last Sunday evening.

This was after the pastor, Rev. J. L. Gordon, had answered all the questions on equal rights that the audience cared to ask.

The questions were written on slips of paper, and Dr. Gordon pulled them from the question box. He answered each question in his remarks. He favors woman's suffrage out and out.

Following the answering of questions, Dr. Gordon asked all the men in the audience to stand who intended to vote for suffrage. About

This is Mrs. Harriet Taylor Treadwell, and not the person whose picture we published last week. The cut was wrongly labelled in Chicago. Mrs. Treadwell is ex-president of the Chicago Political Equality League. She secured 100 new subscriptions for The Woman's Journal in one month at weekly meetings of suffragists.

90 per cent., or 300 men, rose to their feet. He then called upon the women to stand who wanted to vote. Approximately 350 women, or 95 per cent. stood.

WOULD AID WIFE REGAIN HER VOTE

British Subject Files Application For Citizenship That Spouse May Recover Lost Ballot

Peter Gordon Mackenzie, of San Francisco, filed application for American citizenship March 8, so that he might restore to his wife, Ethel Cooper Mackenzie, her American citizenship, which she lost when she married him, a British subject.

Mrs. Mackenzie, who voted in California before her marriage, carried to the United States Supreme Court a suit to compel recognition of her right of suffrage. The courts held that she lost her citizenship when she married an alien.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Winslow of Butte, Mont., is the first woman in the city to announce her candidacy for alderman. Her name will appear on the official Republican primary election ballot.

KENTUCKY HOUSE KILLS STATE BILL

After Passage in Senate, Amendment Loses 46 to 45 in Lower Branch—Liquor Fights

After passing the Kentucky Senate on March 8 by a vote of 26 to 8, three more than the necessary three-fifths majority, the equal suffrage amendment failed on a test vote in the House March 10 by a vote of 46 to 45. A two-thirds vote was requisite to call the amendment from the committee, which throughout the session has attempted to bury it and to prevent a vote on the floor.

The passage of the resolution in the Senate and the determined activity of the suffragists at Frankfort threw a scare into the administration leaders. It began to look as if the bill which they had considered "dead" in committee might be swept through on the rising tide of suffrage sentiment despite the work of the paid lobbyists of the liquor interests who were busy with the legislators regarding it. In a desperate effort to leave no stone unturned, influence was brought from Washington.

It is significant that on the day of the vote in the House at Frankfort, a hurried meeting of the Democratic members of the Kentucky delegation in Congress was called in the committee office at the Capitol of United States Senator Ollie M. James. Every member except one was present, and they have been ardent believers in the principle that equal suffrage should be settled by the States and not by a federal amendment. How sincere was their attitude was shown at this meeting when they were asked to consider, not whether a federal amendment should be passed, but whether a State amendment should be allowed to go before the voters of their own State. That evening Governor Stanley made public the following telegram which he received from Senator James and Congressman Cantrill:

"At a meeting in Senator James's office this afternoon, at which all of the Kentucky Democratic members of the House but one were present, the opinion was expressed that it was not within the province of members of Congress to offer advice to the Legislature, but each member present expressed himself as strongly opposed to the woman suffrage movement and hoped that it would be defeated in accordance with the action of the last Democratic State convention. The one absent member of the House delegation could not be located in time for the conference."

Meanwhile at Frankfort all day long advocates of the measure had been attempting to make a motion that the bill be drawn from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and read into the calendar, but it was not until 4:30 o'clock that Representative W. C. G. Hobbs of Lexington was recognized for that purpose.

The strength of the suffrage sentiment was shown by the closeness of the vote, which stood 46 to 45 against the motion.

The largest number of votes ever polled in a Seattle city election was cast last week. The total number of votes was 66,102 and the registration 76,385.

During the winter of 1915-16, the number of post-graduate women students in German universities has increased by 900, and reached 4,820.

Write the Judiciary Committee

An exceptional victory has just been won in the Judiciary Committee of the national House of Representatives. Action on the nation-wide suffrage amendment, which was to have been deferred until Dec. 14, will be taken March 28.

The strength of suffrage sentiment in this country was responsible for the change in the Judiciary Committee's attitude. That strength is great enough to win a favorable report by the committee. It needs only to be expressed.

Letters and telegrams should be sent at once to the following members of the Judiciary Committee, at the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Messrs. Webb, N. C., Dem. (chairman); Carlin, Va., Dem.; Thomas, Ky., Dem.; Walker, Ga., Dem.; Taggart, Kan., Dem.; Igoe, Mo., Dem.; Gard, Ohio, Dem.; Wm. Elza Williams, Ill., Rep.; Whaley, S. C., Dem.; Dale of New York, Dem.; Caraway, Arkansas, Dem.; Neely, W. Va., Dem.; Steele, Penn., Dem.; Volstead, Minn., Rep.; Nelson, Wis., Rep.; Morgan, Okla., Rep.; Danforth, N. Y., Rep.; Graham, Pa., Rep.; Chandler, N. Y., Rep.; Dyer, Mo., Rep., and Moss, W. Va., Rep.

LAST LAUGHS

Willie—"Pa, remember, you said you had hunted tigers in West Africa? Well, this book says there are no tigers in West Africa."

Pa—"Quite right, my son. I killed them all!"

The Historical Sense

Once upon a time, when perambulators were new, a careless woman let one roll over a cliff, and every one said: "There, you see, perambulators are a failure!"

But fifty years later, when the same thing happened, they only said: "What a careless woman!"

Once upon a time, when banks were new, a bank president ran away with the funds, and every one said: "There, you see, money is safer in a stocking!"

But fifty years latter, when the same thing happened, they only said: "What a dishonest man!"

Once when woman suffrage was fairly new two women in Chicago became involved in a political scandal——

Exactly.—Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.

Proudly the wife was showing off her new costume.

"It's very nice," said the husband doubtfully. "But—er—don't you think the skirt is rather short?"

Now the skirt was rather short, but it was smart. So, as she didn't want to have it altered, she thought rapidly for a moment. Then she turned to him, her face calm and guileless.

"Perhaps it is," she agreed. "But I can easily have it lengthened, if you wish. It will take three yards of material at $4 a yard."

"Will it?" gasped the man, scared. "Oh, well, never mind."—New York Evening Journal.

Conservatives can always be found who object to every improvement. Two men stood watching a steam shovel at work. With a clatter and a roar the shovel bit into the steep bank, closed on a carload of earth and dumped it on a waiting freight train.

"It makes me wild," said the first onlooker, "to see that monster taking the bread out of good men's mouths. Look at it. Why, it's filling up those wagons faster than a hundred men with picks and shovels could do it!"

But the other onlooker shook his head and answered: "See here, mister, if it would be better to employ a hundred men with picks and shovels on this job, wouldn't it be better still, by your way of thinking, to employ a thousand men with forks and tablespoons?" — Chicago Herald.

"What is your favorite flower, Lord Piccadilly?" asked the American heiress. "But I ought to know that without asking."

"Well, what should it be?"

"The marigold."—Stray Stories.

They say that when John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was a little boy, he once said to his father:

"Father, Georgie Smith is going to have a birthday party, and I've got to give him a present."

But John D., Sr., had been attending a Congressional anti-trust investigation that day, and his cross-examination had ruffled up his temper, so he snarled:

"Oh, it's a present here and a present there all the time. I'm just about sick of it."

John D. Jr.'s face fell, but he said nothing. He turned and walked out of the room.

The next day things were better at the investigation, and John D. Sr. regretted his harshness. He came home that evening and said genially:

"Go look in my overcoat pocket, laddie. You'll find a nice present there for your friend Smith's birthday party."

"It's too late now, father," he said. "I licked him today so's he wouldn't invite me."—Washington Star.

"Some people are humorous without even knowing it."

"As when, for instance?"

"Here's a man advertises a lecture on 'The Panama Canal,' illustrated with slides."—Chicago Herald.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 12 SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916 FIVE CENTS

House Judiciary Reverses And Will Vote March 28

Unanimous Victory Gained Despite Previous Vote to Postpone Consideration Till After Election — Political Power of Organization Clearly Shown

The House Judiciary Committee by a unanimous vote March 14, agreed to take up the Raker resolution for a nation-wide suffrage amendment as the special order of business on March 28.

The intense campaign of suffragists for reconsideration of the previous vote, which had postponed all action in committee until Dec. 14, has won a pronounced victory.

Every member of the committee was present except Mr. Graham, of Pennsylvania.

The motion to reconsider the resolution was made by Mr. Carlin, of Virginia, and it was agreed to by Messrs. Webb, of North Carolina; Walker, of Georgia; Gard, of Ohio; Whaley, of South Carolina; Caraway, of Arkansas; Igoe, of Missouri; Steele, of Pennsylvania; Taggart, of Kansas; Volstead, of Minnesota; Nelson, of Wisconsin; Chandler, of New York; Thomas, of Kentucky; Dale, of New York; Morgan, of Oklahoma; Moss, of West Virginia; Dyer, of Missouri; Neeley, of West Virginia; Danforth, of New York, and William E. Williams, of Illinois.

Press dispatches say that the prospects indicate a report of the amendment by the committee by a majority of one or two votes.

The previous vote of the committee was taken with five members absent, and despite Chairman Webb's assertion that no reconsideration was possible, a more determined campaign than ever has been kept up by the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Congressional Union. Even Mr. Webb, on the final vote, was counted in favor of reconsideration. The political power of suffrage organization has never been more clearly shown.

PRINCIPLES AHEAD OF HIGH OFFICE

Baker Stood for Suffrage During His First Campaign for Mayor, Despite Hazard

The new Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, not only is, as are all but one of the Cabinet members, strongly in favor of equal suffrage, but stood publicly for suffrage in Ohio when to do so meant much more than it does to espouse the cause today. He was one of the speakers at the memorable opening of the suffrage campaign at Cedar Point in the summer of 1911, just after he had announced his candidacy for Mayor of Cleveland for the first time. This action brought sharp criticism from two powerful privileged institutions, says the Ohio Suffrage Association News Bulletin. When one of Mr. Baker's friends commented on this, expressing the hope that it would not injure his election chances, he replied serenely: "Never mind. I am not disturbed. I have no wish to be Mayor of Cleveland at the expense of my convictions on any question."

Mrs. Baker is also a suffragist and an active worker for the cause.

"If women had the ballot they could help to better the State reformatory for delinquents of their sex," said Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, superintendent of the Massachusetts reformatory for women, addressing a meeting in Board of Trade Hall, Cambridge, March 13, under the auspices of the Cambridge Equality Association.

NEW YORK HOUSE GIVES VICTORY

Vote of 109 to 30 and Favorable Majority in Committee and Senate Show Strength

By the huge vote of 109 to 30 the New York Assembly on March 14 passed the Whitney-Brereton resolution providing for the resubmission of the equal suffrage amendment in 1917. On the same day the dilatory tactics of Senator Elon R. Brown prevented for the fifth time a report by the Senate Judiciary Committee. A large delegation of suffragists from all parts of the State were on hand in Albany awaiting the committee's action, and a protest meeting at Cooper Union was immediately called for Thursday by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

A majority of the committee members are pledged to report the amendment and a majority of the Senators have promised to vote for it on the floor.

The big favorable vote in the Assembly, says the New York Tribune, "is an unquestionable victory for the women workers for the right to vote, for not so many weeks ago Albany politicians declared belligerently that the amendment would never be permitted to get through the lower house. Since then they have evidently tempered their valor with discretion, derived from contemplation of the genuine public demand which exists for another opportunity to pass on the equal suffrage issue."

Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor, was among the women in the Assembly lobby when the vote was taken.

One of the features of the debate was a controversy between the Democratic leader, Mr. Callahan, and the Republican leader, Mr. Adler. The former made a spirited speech favoring the resolution and denying that the Democratic party had worked against the amendment last year. Mr. Adler, while opposing the resolution, took great care to state that the Democrats had no right to make it a party measure, as there was no politics in it.

The New York Times says that when Assemblyman Pratt of Wyoming, who always makes a good speech and often a witty one, arose and in loud tones began:

"If at first you don't succeed—"

As if by prearrangement the whole Assembly joined in: "Try, try again."

Tending His Roses

COLLEGE TRAINING DENIED TO GIRLS

House of Delegates Considers Both Education and Politics Contaminating to Daughters of Virginia

The bill to establish a coordinate college for women at the University of Virginia, after passing the Senate at the end of several hours' debate, met defeat in the Virginia House of Delegates on March 7 by a vote of 46 to 48. The opposition fought the bill on the ground of expense, although up to the present Virginia has spent nothing on higher education for women, save in connection with State normal schools.

This same House of Delegates on Feb. 18 decided by a majority of 52 to 40 not to extend the right of suffrage to women citizens of the State. By voting down the bill submitting a woman suffrage amendment to the voters, Virginia legislators saved their women from the "contaminating influences" of politics. They have also saved the women from the dangers of higher education.

BREWERS DISREGARD FEDERAL WARNING

Probe Into Political Slush Fund Does Not Interfere With Their Work Against Suffrage in Kentucky Legislature—Brewery and Distillery Lobbyists Succeed in Killing Bill

How much longer will the decent men of this country allow the liquor interests to thwart women in securing political justice?

Just a week after the indictment of the United States Brewers' Association by a Federal grand jury in Pittsburgh as a result of the probe into their political "slush fund," brewery agents brazenly worked against the passage of the woman suffrage amendment in the Kentucky House of Representatives.

The fact that the leading brewers of the country are facing grave charges under the corrupt practices act and that large sums are said to have been spent against equal suffrage in the four State campaigns of last fall did not seem to deter in any way the political activity of the liquor lobby in Kentucky. With a possible campaign on the question of enfranchising women in the Blue Grass State staring them in the face, "Billy" Klair, a notorious Lexington lobbyist, P. W. Grinstead, attorney for Louisville distillers, and Lawrence Reichert, legislative agent for the brewers, worked in the open at Frankfort with legislators to prevent a suffrage referendum.

The Lexington (Ky.) Herald of March 12, prints the following dispatch by its representative, J. Sherman Porter, from Frankfort, dated March 11:

"The liberals were rejoicing today at the success of the liquor lobby in preventing the passage of the woman suffrage amendment bill, after defeating Statewide prohibition and every other bill the liquor people did not want.

"There are those of the friends of Governor Stanley who since the last State convention have been pointing to the Hon. W. F. Klair as a 'dead one' politically. Those who have been in attendance on the General Assembly this year, however, have noted the presence of the 'intelligent observer of legislation from Lex-

(Continued on page 94.)

SHE WHO WENT TO SCOFF AND REMAINED TO PRAY

What a Woman Found in Colorado

By Mildred F. Wasson

Since returning from a four-years' residence in Colorado, I have been asked countless times what I thought of woman suffrage as worked out in the Centennial State.

I'd as soon ask an Esquimo how he liked the Northern Lights. Both are natural improvements on the face of nature, which we, the Esquimo and I, take for granted. The Northern Lights had been in operation for some time when the Esquimo came to Alaska—and woman suffrage, when I came to Colorado.

This is to impress upon you my total unfitness to discourse upon the municipal advantages to Colorado of the woman's vote.

Did I presume to mention a few obvious advantages, some skeptic, or worse, would look me in the eye and tell me to think well ere I prated of the civilization of Colorado. Could the vote of women avert the hideous labor war, that bloody thumb-print on the page of Colorado's history? I could only answer:

"That is an issue for God and Mr. Rockefeller to judge:—and there are fifty-eight thousand more men than women in Colorado."

What I do tell my friends is what my observation has been of the effect of woman suffrage upon the individual woman.

I set out on my forced pilgrimage to Colorado with the feelings an exile must have as he takes a last tear-bleared look at the familiar landscape, before turning his face toward the land of banishment. And as the rosy outlines of home recede, and become more and more blurred and indefinite to the eye, its virtues, its desirability and its utter perfection become magnified, and stand out in relief against a fading background of commonplaceness.

I hoped that in that distant spot I might find girls who would be congenial to me—who had been East, perhaps, and with whom I could converse upon common ground. I may—I don't quite confess this—but I may have had some altruistic plan in my head by which I could be of some service to my western sisters. I would mingle with them with noble impartiality and draw them out, letting them glimpse through me the glories of the East—the culture, the refinement—product of centuries of polish and ancient blood—the advantages, natural and educational. I would let them breathe through me the atmosphere of the East—the pure ether of the fine arts, the rare ozone of historical association and environment, the stimulating oxygen of invention and immense accomplishment. In fact, I would, through my own personality, infuse the spirit of Boston into their crude and primitive lives. Remember, I don't quite confess this—but if a certain number of Easterners will admit part of it, I will, too.

I had hardly been in Colorado long enough to unpack my suitcase, when somebody called. She called, she explained with adorable naivité, that she might perform that ceremony as a preliminary to inviting me to a lunch—since I came from the East.

That first lunch! This is not written to eulogize the culinary attainments of the West, however. Everyone knows that the West of today, the West of progress, of leadership—of, well, that lunch, for instance, is not the broncho-busting, horse-thief-hanging, tooth-pick-chewing, loud-eating West of story and picture.

That lunch was my undoing—my making—paradoxical as it sounds!

I believe they asked me if I liked their country, not if I thought I could stand to honor it with my presence. I gushed and enthused. I mustn't let them think me condescending, patronizing. I must guard against that!

Then the hostess said:

"By the way, girls, I want you all to come here next Tuesday morning. Mrs. Wells is going to talk on Single Tax. The question must be settled for good and all this time, and it's up to us to do it."

"Single Tax?" I appealed to my soup. I prayed that they wouldn't humiliate me by asking me to talk! And I applied myself to that unresponsive listener with anything but blasé indifference. Why didn't they attend to their soup? I had been eating too fast. Why, those women seemed to care a whole lot about Single Tax, and their lunch was getting cold. I wished I hadn't eaten so fast. But what could I do? I was afraid someone would ask me to talk about Single Tax. How could I? I didn't know anything about Single Tax. I must look that up! I'd be ashamed to ask anyone. Every time I thought someone was going to ask me a question, I put something in my mouth. No one seemed to ask questions. Each girl seemed feverishly anxious to express her opinion, and all seemed very much absorbed in this meaningless subject.

Single Tax was dropped. I ceased eating. I tried to appear just a bit loftier than Single Tax.

I mused, perhaps they would like to know about the new dormitories at Harvard, or the damming of the Charles, or Boston's most beautiful square in the world, or the Grecian majesty of the Medical School buildings. On second thought I didn't think they would. I guessed I wouldn't tell them about the moving pictures in Symphony Hall.

Maybe they'd be interested to hear about Faneuil Hall, the Washington Elm, Longfellow's home, the Old State House, Bunker—why hadn't I ever been up Bunker Hill? Well, perhaps they wouldn't ask me. No, somehow, I believed they wouldn't care about those things. Probably they'd read about them anyhow. Maybe some of them had been there. Where was that girl who said she shopped in New York? The hostess—oh, yes; her gown was smart, indeed.

I knew they'd like to hear about the Harvard-Yale football game, the crowds, the cheering, the natty teams trotting on to the field, the red chrysanthemums and the Yale violets. Why didn't they talk about football?

Perhaps someone would bring up the subject of sailing or swimming. Ah! Didn't these women care a hoot whether they were two thousand miles from the sea or not? Apparently not. Good heavens! What were they talking about now?

Someone was saying something about local option. Then someone else said:

"It must be State-wide or not at all. Final, radical measures for a great evil. Nothing half-way. —Liquor——"

Oh, I knew. They were talking about prohibition. I hoped they wouldn't ask me if Massachusetts had it. Silly! Of course not! Couldn't one buy wine in Boston? But if they asked me if Boston had local option? Oh, what a stupid lunch!

How excited those women could get over things which were wholly outside their sphere! I'd rather by far have had them discussing people I didn't know and scandals I couldn't appreciate. I wouldn't be expected to. I wouldn't then be in mortal fear that someone would ask me something. I'd been to lunches where they did that. What would that maid think of me? I had taken a roll and an olive every time she had come around! Horrors! And I didn't eat bread! I'd be as fat as a pig! Well, I had to do something, hadn't I? Should I ever get out of this?

"Does anyone know anything about this Johnson person they are running for sheriff?" asked a serious little blonde. "I don't think he's just the person we want, but I want to be sure. You can't depend at all upon the papers. The Times prints only his virtues, while the Herald has printed enough scandal now to cause a libel suit."

"I do," volunteered the hostess, who seemed to know everything.

And she was the one who did her shopping in New York! I liked her, even if she did make me feel dowdy and stupid at the same time. And I blustered to my squab:

"I'd just like to have one of those Eastern cartoonists see her before he draws another bespectacled and impossibly-hatted suffragette!"

Could I be championing the cause? Nonsense! If they ask I'd say I'm an anti. Why? Oh, I don't know—my husband is one—and I adore him. Besides, it isn't woman's sphere! Oh, I guessed I wouldn't say that; it sounded flat. Wasn't it sweet of her to turn to me and say:

"I'm sorry you haven't been here long enough to register. We need the support of every sober-minded and clear-thinking woman in town."

I'd just tell Andrew about the good looking hostess, and perhaps, when we lived there a year, he'd let me register.

In answer to the serious blonde, the adorable hostess said:

"I make it a point to know about these people. Hudson is away so much, now in Wyoming, now in Paris, I have to tell him for whom to vote when he comes home on the eve of election. He's so busy grubbing around after oil wells that he really hasn't time to look into things here in his own town. And since I have to stay at home with Willy anyway, I attend to that end."

"Shall we play bridge?" she added, rising.

Bless her heart! How grateful I was to her. And thank the Lord, they played bridge! Perhaps they wouldn't talk.

"Did any of you-all hear Kreisler last evening?" asked the tall, willowy girl who was helping to arrange the card tables while the hostess poured coffee. "He makes Elman sound like the imitation of something."

Then followed a lively discussion. I had heard Kreisler but not Elman, so ranged myself valiantly on Kreisler's side, thinking how clever I was. Never would I let myself suffer like that again. I would do a little reading.

And now I am home again, and a bit startled to find the same old fight going on—the same ardent, unselfish workers charging the same insurmountable wall of prejudice, wilful deafness and ridiculous blindness—while the lawmakers, the vote-casters and the vote-givers hide behind that wall stuffing their ears with cotton lest they hear the insistent knockings of the West and the Present against the wall builded about 1620, along a certain well-known shore.

Some of the bystanders scoff:

"Those women aren't big enough to climb that wall; they aren't strong enough to smash it in; they aren't clever enough to burrow beneath it; or wise enough to go around it."

I ventured to say to myself:

"I know what they will do. First, they will clean and sweep their side of the wall; then they'll make a soft green grass plot at its base; then they'll plant some seeds close to the wall; and soon slender stalks bearing tiny buds will grow to the top. Then they will wait a little while—not long—before the men on the other side will snatch the cotton from their ears, and gingerly climb down the clinging vines to the beautiful side of the wall. And who knows but that they will lift the frail gardeners in their mighty arms and gallantly set them down on the other side?"

So when people want to know the actual good the women have done for the State of Colorado, I try to tell them what the State of Colorado has done for her women.

When you build school houses for helpless infants to use in the future, do you consider what value those grown-up infants are going to give the community? Or do you build the school houses first, that the children may derive benefit from them, knowing that the world will receive the ultimate reward?

When you ask to elevate the status of the Negro, do you demand that he repay you in a day what it has taken you over fifty years to give?

Then why not cease calculating the exact amount of interest the feminine vote will yield on your investment, and consider what enfranchisement will do toward broadening, deepening and focusing the female mind into that condition you claim to be necessary before it can use that privilege?

WILLIAMS AGREED TO VOTE "YES"

Illinois Congressman Promises To Vote For Reconsideration in Committee

Congressman William E. Williams of Illinois was lately interviewed by a delegation of women voters from the Congressional Union—Miss Maud Younger of California, Mrs. Gilson Gardner of Illinois, Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, Mrs. Lowell Mellett, Mrs. William Kent and Miss Anne Martin. Mr. Williams was the only member of the U. S. House Judiciary Committee from a suffrage State who had voted to postpone action on the Susan B. Anthony amendment until after the national election.

He told the women that he was not opposed to reporting the Susan B. Anthony amendment, but he was opposed to reporting it in this session of Congress, not only because it would embarrass his colleagues to vote on the question before the election, but because there were other matters coming up in Congress that he considered of more importance.

The women urged him to change his attitude, stating that ten members of the Judiciary Committee were favorable, and with his vote added, they would be a majority. Mr. Williams finally promised that, if they could secure a full attendance of the committee, and if his vote would make a majority in favor, he would move a reconsideration, and would vote for reporting the measure out at once.

BIG POULTRY CLUB "CUTS OFF NOSE"

Restriction Against Women Short-Sighted Policy—Would Not Happen in "White State"

The Eastern Massachusetts Poultry and Pigeon Association has barred women from membership. A correspondent of the Boston Journal says: "Feathered live stock has long been the province of the women in the farming communities. From time immemorial, a standard present for a farmer's daughter on an early birthday has been a small flock of hens. The women have made the poultry industry." To bar them from membership in the Poultry Association and forbid them to compete for prizes is not only a manifest injustice, but a piece of short-sighted policy. Parents everywhere are trying to check the drift of the young people, girls as well as boys, from the country to the city; and this discrimination tends to make poultry raising of less interest to the young woman on the farm. It is a piece of folly that would hardly have been committed in any State where women have a vote.

Chicago's marriage rate is showing a marked increase, according to the press reports. Woman suffrage does not seem to have resulted in sex antagonism.

LAWS CONCERNING WOMEN DECIDED

Solons at Albany, Elected by One Half of the People, Discuss and Make Laws Binding On All

Glancing over the list of questions discussed by the Albany Assembly—questions supposed to be so far outside woman's sphere as to make it "unwomanly" for her to participate in choosing the men who are to setle them for her—one observes, says the bulletin of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, that on March 7 among the things considered were street sprinkling edicts, regulation of fire companies and of miniature moving picture machines, the sale of liquor to minors, medical inspection in schools, fire alarm signals for factory workers, agricultural laws governing the manufacture of vinegar, and the improvement of Cortland's streets. All of these questions sound like woman's every day concerns, even in her proper sphere—the home.

On March 8 the Assembly discussed penal laws. To be sure, woman is not greatly penal, nevertheless the penal code may touch her boy. Cemetery lots in Kensico and Hempstead were also under consideration. Doubtless women in Kensico and Hempstead eventually occupy cemetery lots, just as they ride over the pavements of Amsterdam, which are under present consideration, and are dependent upon the water supply of Westchester county. They are at the mercy of the Newburgh fire department and suffer under whatever faults the present charter of Rochester may have. When it comes to amending the State labor law, so as to protect the work of children under 16, to providing for the ventilation and sanitation of workrooms and seats for women toilers, who should have a choice in selecting law-makers if not women? Yet these are the questions now being settled at Albany by men only.

WOULD BOMBARD CONGRESS DOORS

Senator Claims Lack of Local Autonomy Outrageous—Omits Mention of Women's Rights

At a banquet of Washington business men who were demanding suffrage for the District of Columbia, Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, solemnly declared, according to the Washington Star, that the citizens of Washington haven't even the right to fill a stein. He said he would not live in Washington without the right to vote.

"If I were a citizen of the District," he continued, "I would bombard the doors of Congress until they would think the hosts of the Kaiser were there with their cannon." He referred to the fact that five States which have smaller populations than is enrolled in the District enjoy full political rights, and that even the Filipinos have more to do with their local self-government than is accorded to Washingtonians. Yet Senator Pomerene does not believe that Congress should make any move to give women the right to vote.

One of the latest converts to votes for women is Congressman Harry Howard Dale of Brooklyn. N. Y.

SUFFRAGE FIRST

Learn how to work for the
SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT
which abolishes sex as qualification of voter.

OHIO—March 20, 21, Virginia Hotel, Columbus.
MICHIGAN—March 22, 23, Detroit.
WISCONSIN — March, 24, 25, Milwaukee.
KENTUCKY — March 27, 28, Seelbach Auditorium, Louisville.

MRS. CATT COMING
You Come Too

According to the census Pennsylvania has 7,000 women farmers, the majority of whom own the land they work.

SHE CASTS VOTE IN UNUSUAL WAY

Indiana Woman Marks a Sample Ballot—Indifferent Voter Copies Her Choices Explicitly

The extreme of "indirect influence" was shown at the recent primary election in Logansport, Ind., according to a despatch in the Terre Haute Star:

Miss Helen Kuppenheimer, society editor of a Logansport newspaper, hearing a prominent merchant say that he would not take the trouble to vote, rebuked him for not taking advantage of the opportunity denied her. He procured a sample ballot, Miss Kuppenheimer marked it, and accompanied the voter to the polls, where, he said, he marked a ballot exactly as Miss Kuppenheimer had indicated.

Which of the two cared the more to vote?

HEALTH INSURANCE BILLS DO NOT GO FAR ENOUGH

Prominent Social Service Workers State They Favor Principle of Maternity Cash Benefits, but Point Out That New York Bill Is Not Broad Enough

Health insurance bills are now pending in New York, Massachusetts and elsewhere. They are designed to provide sick benefits for working men and women, the expense to be divided between the worker, the employer and the State, as already explained in our columns. Such legislation already exists in eleven foreign countries.

The New York bill provides that wage-earning wives shall have medical and nursing care in cases of childbirth, but no money; and the Massachusetts bill has a provision that comes practically to about the same thing. In Europe the maternity benefit includes a certain sum of money in illness due to childbirth, such as is given in other kinds of illness. The absence of such a provision in the American bills has called out severe criticism.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, Lillian D. Wald, Pauline Goldmark, and some other women who are usually on the right side of women's questions, were reported to be opposed to a cash maternity benefit. The editor of The Woman's Journal asked Mrs. Kelley why. Mrs. Kelley, during her recent visit to Boston, explained in full. She says she is heartily in favor of the general principle of a cash maternity benefit, but she wants it extended to the wives of all poor men. To give it only to wives who are themselves wage-earners would amount in practice, she believes, to offering a premium to those husbands who make their wives go out to work; and she thinks that the passage of a bill thus limited would delay indefinitely the possibility of passing a broader measure.

Mrs. Kelley added that any bill, to be really satisfactory, must provide that women shall be represented on the commission which controls the distribution of the insurance money; and must also provide that the cash benefit (when there is one) shall be paid to the mother herself, and not to the father, who has sometimes been known (on the other side of the ocean) to take his wife's maternity benefit and spend it for drink.

Mrs. Kelley said that she and other social workers had seen the grave practical evils that result from sending child-bearing wives to work in the factories, a custom now alarmingly prevalent among immigrants of certain nationalities, and she declared emphatically that the immigrant wife as a rule was not a free agent in the matter. Her husband made her do it.

Miss Lillian D. Wald writes:

"I object to the cash benefit (not doctor and nurse) because all our efforts have been directed toward State protection of women of child-bearing age, or who have children to care for, that they may have pensions or a subsidy to enable them to care for their children. It seems illogical at the same time to make it possible for these same women to receive State aid or insurance benefit while at work during that period. It is also opposed to American tradition to send wives to the factories, and as yet there are comparatively few American women involved in this question. I deplore the fact that some newcomers have introduced the custom. That it is not entirely a question of economic necessity is evidenced by the fact that the Russian Jews, who are so very poor, but who have a tradition for keeping up the home, do not send wives of this class or age into factories.

"These are the main reasons for my objection."

In commenting upon the practicability of women taking up a legal residence in Kansas in order to vote in the next Presidential election, the Christian Science Monitor remarks: "As a school for the coming women voters of the United States, Kansas offers some surpassing advantages. To begin with, and to go no farther here, it has become, under equal suffrage, an object lesson in clean, sober, wholesome political and social organization."

HELP OF DIVERS KINDS COMING TO IOWA DURING HER CAMPAIGN

Senator Kenyon Deeply Interested in Movement—Women Speakers of Prominence to Cover Territory—Miss Orwig Wins the Poster Prize

Reports from organizers received at the suffrage headquarters in Des Moines show something of the activity of the Iowa campaign. One report covering a six week period gives: Number of meetings held by the organizer, 49; number of meetings arranged for other speakers, 22; number of organizations established in towns, 32; in counties, 9. This is the report from only one district and is representative of all the eleven. Over 800 women are now taking active leadership in their own localities.

Promises of help, in both the organizing and the speaking campaign, continue to pour into headquarters. Among the letters of last week was one from United States Senator William S. Kenyon pledging his support, and also carrying the news that, business permitting, he would speak during the campaign. "I am intensely interested in the movement, and want to give it all the help possible," writes Senator Kenyon.

Mrs. Agnes Riddle, member of the Colorado Legislature, will be in Iowa to campaign for two weeks. She is a member of the board of directors of the State College of Agriculture of Colorado and a member of the directory board of the Farmers' Congress and the Farm Women's Congress.

Miss Josephine Casey has started her speaking tour with big success. She addressed the Tri-Labor Congress at Clinton and when she had finished, the Congress unanimously endorsed suffrage.

The fifty dollar prize in the art poster contest has gone to Miss Louise Orwig of Des Moines. The poster shows a lively and attractive young woman waving a Votes for Women pennant and carrying the map of Iowa under her arm. There were over sixty entries in the contest, and the judges experienced no little difficulty in deciding on the winner. George Backlemann received honorable mention. Mrs. H. G. Everett, Miss Isabel Hunt, Mr. Fred Ristrim of Des Moines and Miss Edna Patzig of Iowa City had posters worthy of special mention, according to the judges. Twenty-seven men competed in the contest and twenty-eight of the contestants were from out of Des Moines. Mrs. R. H. Delmege was chairman of the poster committee. The posters are being exhibited and it is quite possible some of them will be taken to other cities.

The delegates of the 13 eastern townships of Pottawattamie county met at the Court-House in East Pottawattamie on March 8 to confer on convassing the voters and raising funds. Eleven out of the 13 townships have a leader who was either present or sent a report. The other two townships contain only about 250 voters and these are reached through suffrage literature. At its food sale on March 4, the Avoca League raised $16 toward the $250 to be raised in that section.

MEN MOBILIZING TO HELP WOMEN

Over Thirty Iowa Counties Now Have Enthusiastic Leagues—Will Supply Speakers

In the first month of the active participation of the Iowa Men's League for Woman Suffrage in the campaign, most encouraging progress has been made. The work of organizing men's leagues in each county has met with a ready response from the men of Iowa who believe in enfranchising the women from all political disabilities, and leading politicians in all of the parties are showing a disposition to give all the assistance possible.

By the end of this week men's leagues will have been organized or will be under way in about one-third of the ninety-nine counties. The first county to perfect an organization was Jackson County, where A. F. Kearney, a prominent attorney, was appointed county chairman within forty-eight hours after the opening of the State headquarters for the Men's League.

President Denison has been devoting much of his time to speaking in behalf of the organization.

It was found that about 85 per cent. of the votes cast on woman suffrage at the Vassar College polls on Nov. 2 were favorable, according to the Vassar Miscellany. The Vassar Chapter of the National College Equal Suffrage League has arranged a series of instructive meetings to be led by faculty and students. At the meeting on March 22 students from two suffrage States will speak.

The press of the State is giving considerable attention to the fact that Iowa will have more primaries and elections this year than ever before and that the issues at stake are of more interest than for years past. Every State, city, county and township office is to be filled. The presidential primary comes April 10, and the State and county primary June 5, when the suffrage election will be held. This year is also the first year for the absentee vote to be tried out.

Among the county activities the past fortnight was a unique suffrage luncheon to the grade school teachers given by Miss Torcie Scott of Corydon. The suggestion that each teacher give a day's salary to the cause was one of the hits of the occasion.

Dubuque suffragists will have an opportunity to vote on April 3, on a municipal bathing pool proposition.

The suffragists of Boone county have issued to the voters of Boone county an appeal which starts: "Do you believe in a democracy—a government of the people, for the people and by the people? Women are people." Some excellent suffrage material follows.

The girls at the State University are planning a brilliant suffrage dance for March 31. A feature will be "suffrage tabloids."

Black Hawk county, at its headquarters in Waterloo, is holding suffrage teas each week with signal success. Mrs. W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, wife of the Democratic committee member and an ardent suffragist, was one of the recent speakers. Mrs. Marsh proposed that ward teas be held throughout the Lenten season, and the proposal met with unanimous approval. Saturday home-baking sales have also been a feature each week.

Mrs. Eleanor Strawman of Anamosa has been appointed chairman for Jones county.

Miss Elizabeth Perkins, member of the State Board, will fill engagements for addresses at Onawa, March 27; Marcus, March 28; Cherokee, March 29, and Sutherland, March 30; March 22 to 25 at Fort Dodge, and March 26 at Sioux City.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
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SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916

ON THE VERGE OF WAR

Suddenly, and to most people unexpectedly, the United States finds itself on the very verge of war. Before this issue of The Woman's Journal reaches its readers, the verge may be passed.

In the United States, as in all the other countries now at war, the women whose interests are vitally involved have had no voice in the matter. In the boiling cauldron of public events, the nations have been tossed back and forth by currents of all sorts and played upon by motives of every kind, the noblest and the meanest—the latter often masquerading as the former. They have been kept out of war, or swept into it, by a hair's breadth, the question turning always upon the decision of a few men in high places—men whom the women have had no share in choosing, and who are not accountable to them. Whatever their opinions as to the war, thoughtful women, looking on at these tremendous events, seeing the welfare and the very lives of millions trembling upon a turn of the dice, must feel a bitter sense of helplessness—and, let us hope, an ever-deepening determination to win for the motherhood of the world a share in the councils of the nations.

A. S. B.

SHALL WOMEN BE ROBBED?

While public attention is absorbed in wars and rumors of wars, bad bills are in great danger of slipping through Congress with little public notice. The Shields bill, which has just passed the U. S. Senate, is almost incredibly bad. It would rob the American people, half of whom are women, of some of their most valuable possessions. Gifford Pinchot writes of this measure:

"The Shields bill gives to the water power interests, without compensation, the use of water power on navigable streams. The amount of water power these streams will supply is larger by far than all the power of every kind now in use in the United States. Private corporations are authorized to seize upon any land, public or private, which they choose to condemn. Bills which gave away public water powers without due compensation were vetoed by President Roosevelt and President Taft. The Shields bill would do precisely the same thing.

"Another water power bill, the Ferris bill, relating to the public lands and national forests, was in the main a good bill as it passed the House. As reported to the Senate it encourages monopoly by permitting a corporation to take as many public water power sites as it may please. Under it the corporations could not even be kept from fastening upon the Grand Canyon, the greatest natural wonder on the continent. This bill takes the care of water powers on national forests from the experienced and competent forest service and gives it to the Interior Department.

"The legislation now pending before Congress is too favorable to the men who, as Secretary Houston's recent report shows, control through 18 corporations more than one half of the total water power used in public service throughout the United States. The water power men charge that conservation hampers development. The Houston report shows, on the contrary, that the most rapid development is in the national forests, where conservation is best enforced. On the other hand, 120 public service corporations are holding undeveloped and out of use an amount of water power equal to four fifths of all there is developed and in use by all the public service corporations in the whole United States."

The Shields bill pretends to give the people a chance to take back their water power rights at the end of half a century, but only on terms that would be practically prohibitive. The public would have to pay the corporations for the whole fifty years' increase of value in the water power privileges which the corporations would have obtained for nothing, and would also have to take over the whole lighting system of cities, etc. If this bill goes through, every housewife will have to pay more for her electric light and heat, for generations to come. Write to your Representative in Congress and urge him to vote against it.

A. S. B.

GNAT VERSUS CAMEL

Which is worse, practical or theoretical irreligion? Certain opponents of equal suffrage in New York have announced, in substance, that they can stand the former, but not the latter. With a flourish of trumpets, they have withdrawn from the Women's City Club, on the ground that two or three of the women who were active in forming it have signed an appeal for financial help for an ultra-radical paper that lately printed an irreverent ballad. The fact that the signatures were given some months before the ballad appeared made no difference.

Yet these ladies have not withdrawn from the Anti-Suffrage Association, although they know that that organization has the enthusiastic approval and sympathy of practically all the commercialized vice of the United States. Chief Justice Roger S. Greene of Washington put the case in a nutshell more than thirty years ago, when the liquor and vice interests were trying to take the ballot away from women there. He wrote:

"The opponents of woman suffrage in this Territory are allied with a solid phalanx of gamblers, prostitutes, pimps and drunkard-makers—with every member in each of these classes who knows the interest of the class and votes according to it."

These words are as true today as when they were first written. The handful of ladies who have withdrawn from the Women's City Club can bear to range themselves in the same camp with the white slavers, gamblers and vicious interests generally, but they cannot bear to associate with a few women of irreproachable personal character whose religious views differ from their own. Comment would be superfluous.

A. S. B.

WOMAN AND RELIGION

A striking article in The Atlantic by Bernard Iddings Bell, Dean of the Cathedral of Fond du Lac, puts in a new form one of the reasons why women ought to have a vote. In discussing why women, as a rule, take more interest than men in religion, he says:

"The real reason why women are more religious than men today is because they are more human than men. It is not by nature that they are so. Social conditions have made them so. As we have divided the labor of the world between the sexes, the work of men is almost entirely concerned with the production and distribution of things; the work of women almost entirely with the production and sustenance of persons. We all of us at times notice the great throngs of men who go, at the call of the whistle, in and out of our great factories. To the average man's mind, these hundreds of men are 'hands,' and the purpose of the factories where they are employed is to produce 'goods'; but to the average woman's mind, these hundreds of laborers are human beings, and the purpose of the factories is to furnish sustenance, through pay envelopes, to men and women and boys and girls and babies yet unborn. In most of our homes the man leaves human interests early in the morning, devotes the best hours of his day to the welfare of things, and returns to persons again only for the evening's relaxation. His wife, meanwhile, has hardly done an act of labor all the day, has hardly made a plan or had a thought, which is not with considerable intimacy related to human beings—her husband, her children, her neighbors.

"Generations of this help to make a male sex which thinks predominantly in terms of property, a female sex which thinks most largely in terms of persons. They tend to make men estimate success in terms of bank accounts, while they assist women to count achievement in terms of human happiness. They make society, to the male, an arrangement for the protection of the interests of production; to the female, an organism for the insurance of proper and adequate consumption. They make men interested, with a fervor no woman can understand, in their business firms and commercial associations. They make women absorbed, to a degree that is past the comprehension of most men, in their religion and their church.

"For religion is, in essence, the translation into the supernatural realm of the personal values learned in earthly life. No deity can ever be long revered by a people whose life-values differ from those that deity expresses. Christ offers, for the worship of the world, the perfectly self-sacrificing person, the Being who gladly renounces the pursuit of things for the sake of fulfilling the happiness of people. He says to those who would worship Him, 'Man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth,' and 'He who would be the greatest among you, let him be the servant of all.' The only person who can ever freely and easily worship Christ is a person whose natural ideals and longings are shaped that way, who really looks on life as a thing of personal rather than property values. Woman, nine-tenths of whose life is lived on those terms, is naturally drawn to Christ, believes in Him, worships Him. Man, in order so to regard Him, must carry on a continual fight with his environment. Therefore are the churches full of women and empty of men."

Dean Bell draws the conclusion that equal suffrage is needed for "the emancipation of men." We may add that it is needed also to secure a right balance. It is important that the business interests should be represented in government; but when they are represented exclusively, our legislation is one-sided, concerning itself almost wholly with the commercial view of things, and leaving the human welfare aspect out of sight.

A. S. B.

A SUFFRAGE STATE LEADS

Equal suffrage States are taking the lead in looking after the welfare of school teachers. This is natural. Women want the best for their children; and the welfare of the teacher is bound up with the welfare of the children. First-class teaching cannot be given by a tired, worried, nervously-exhausted teacher. A bulletin lately prepared by R. S. Kellogg and distributed through the United States Bureau of Education describes a movement to provide comfortable homes for country teachers, and points out that the equal suffrage State of Washington heads the procession.

Lack of suitable boarding accommodations is one of the most serious difficulties in the way of getting good teachers for country schools. There are more than 200,000 rural school districts in the United States, and more than 16,000,000 children of school age living in the country or in towns of less than 2,500 population, yet, because of the living conditions, it is often impossible to get teachers of the highest type to remain in the country. The bulletin says:

"Many farmhouses have no accommodations whatever for a teacher, and often kitchen, living room and dining room are combined in one, with no heat in any other room in the house. The farmer and his family have to spend most of their time working indoors or out, eating and sleeping. Their occupations and hours of labor in no way correspond to those of the teacher, which increase the difficulty of fitting the teacher's necessary habits to those of the farmer with any satisfaction to either. A good teacher must spend a considerable amount of time almost every evening upon school work, for which a quiet, comfortable room is essential. If she insists upon such a room when she goes to board in the country, she is likely to be considered 'stuck up' and exclusive. If she gets a room by herself, it is often unheated and too uncomfortable for study in cold weather.

"On the other hand, if the teacher is forced to spend her entire time in the living room with the rest of the family, she has no opportunity to prepare properly for her school duties, and is also very likely to be drawn unavoidably into neighborhood gossip and factional disputes, to the detriment of her teaching influence."

Hence a movement has arisen to provide for the teacher a cottage near the school. A beginning has been made in this line in every State; and in the State of Washington, where the movement has been promoted by Mrs. Josephine Preston, State superintendent of public instruction, there are already 108 of these cottages for teachers.

A. S. B.

Mrs. Florence Kelley and Miss Lillian D. Wald are opposed to including a cash maternity benefit for wage-earning wives in the health insurance bills now pending in several States. Their reasons are explained in another column.

An effort is being made by Massachusetts manufacturers to do away with the law limiting women's hours of labor to 54 a week, and at the same time an effort is being made to limit them still further by an eight-hour law, such as prevails in a number of equal suffrage States, but, as yet, in no State where women cannot vote. Is it not absurd and unfair on the face of it that women should have no voice in choosing the law-makers who decide questions so vital to them?

Suffrage News From The States

NEW YORK

A significant incident occurred in the Naturalization Court in Westchester county, New York, recently. A woman who has never enjoyed the full privileges of citizenship, Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, vice-president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was invited by Supreme Court Justice Morshauser to sit beside him on the bench and instruct 100 new foreign-born citizens on what constitutes good government and their duties in that respect.

In order to keep up with the demand for suffrage schooling, the Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party has instituted a night school. It will be open for men and women on every Tuesday and Friday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, at 303 Fifth Avenue, beginning April 4 and continuing for six weeks.

Mrs. Urquhart Lee, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robinson Hale, Prof. Arthur MacMahon, of Columbia University; Mrs. Arthur Livermore, and Miss Louise Grant will conduct classes. Many teachers in the public schools have already enrolled.

The fee for the course is $2, and there will be courses in suffrage history and argument, civil government and political methods, parliamentary law, organization, and public speaking.

An examination will be held at the end of the term, and those passing with a high mark will be awarded a certificate entitling them to practise suffrage in any Woman Suffrage Party headquarters in the State.

The Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party has received so many requests for the Correspondence School lessons from States outside of New York State, that it has been decided to meet this demand. The Educational Section will be glad to supply details of the plan to all who are interested and especially to the presidents of the State Suffrage organizations. Address all communications to Educational Section N. Y. S. W. S. P., 303 Fifth Avenue, New York, Room 2003.

WEST VIRGINIA

Former Governor Glasscock recently took occasion to define his views on equal suffrage. He said:

"I am not a new convert to woman suffrage. Ever since I have been old enough to understand that every citizen has or ought to have all the rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by another citizen, I have believed that to deprive woman of her right to vote is unjust, undemocratic and contrary to the spirit of our constitution and form of government. How can you have a government 'of the people, for the people and by the people' if only a few privileged citizens are permitted to say what kind of a government you shall have? If we are not going to allow women the right to vote, we ought to amend our constitution and solemnly declare that they are not people. At least we ought to say that they are not citizens."

Former Governor Glasscock is a member of the advisory board of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association.

KENTUCKY

The following organizations have been invited to send delegates to the State Congressional conference which meets in Louisville March 27 and 28: The State Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Federation of Labor, the State Grange, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames of America, Men's Federation of Louisville and the ministers of the various churches of the State. "All Kentuckians who are interested in the further extension of Democracy" are also invited to be present.

Regularly appointed delegates to this conference will have a unique document saying: "In the name and by the authority of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association. To All to Whom These Presents Come, Greeting: Know Ye, That reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of ———, I hereby appoint her a Delegate to represent the Kentucky Equal Rights Association to the National Congressional Campaign Conference of Kentucky, to be held at Louisville on the 27th and 28th of March, 1916. Elise Bennett Smith, President."

The speakers include Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national president; Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary of the Child Labor Commission of Oregon; Mrs. T. T. Cotman, president of the Little Rock, Arkansas, Suffrage Association; Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Virginia Suffrage Association, and Campaign Chairman Mrs. Desha Breckinridge. The subject of organization will receive much discussion, as well as State and federal suffrage in general.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin women are making great preparations for the Congressional conference to be held in Milwaukee, March 24-25. Invitations have been sent not only to all the suffragists of the State, organized and otherwise, but to the women's clubs, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Lady Maccabees, the Y. W. C. A.'s and other organizations. The presence of Mrs. Catt is regarded as an opportunity which Wisconsin women must make the most of. Mrs. Millie Trumbull, Oregon, and Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson, Chicago, will be the other out-of-State speakers.

A suffrage booth was one of the interesting features arranged for the woman's department of the Farmers' Institute at Kenosha, March 9, 10, 11. Mrs. E. S. Jordan was in charge.

The Wisconsin fund of $500 for Iowa is being completed rapidly. Between one and two hundred dollars remain to be raised.

Mrs. George B. Skogmo, wife of State Senator Skogmo, River Falls, will give an address on "What Wisconsin Women are Doing for Suffrage," before the Tuesday Club of River Falls at a coming meeting.

MICHIGAN

A trip through the Upper Penisula is planned for the last week in May with Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale as chief speaker. A flying squadron from Lower Michigan will be organized to accompany Mrs. Hale. The plan is to reach every county in the peninsula with a suffrage meeting.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reports given at the State congressional conference in Harrisburg last week agreed that suffrage sentiment has grown materially since the November election.

The need of the two branches of activity, State and national, was emphasized. "We must not forget," said Mrs. Catt, "that we are in the midst of a campaign and that our guns must be directed toward the strongest forts. At present, we must turn our fire upon Congress while it is in session and work for the passage of the national amendment. In June the big political parties will be preparing for the presidential fray and we must not let this chance slip by without urging them to take women into national accounting. In the meantime, in your State work in Pennsylvania you must see to it that your next legislature is made up of men who are sympathetic or predisposed to our cause."

A special plan for bringing the farmer and his wife and daughters into the suffrage fold was outlined at the conference. It was agreed that the farmers' vote could have outbalanced the anti-suffrage vote in the cities during the last election had it been sufficiently enlisted. Women from rural parts where indifference or ignorance was responsible for defeat vowed that if they have to travel through mud up to their knees, they will reach the farmer with suffrage propaganda now, during the dull season, and keep at him for the next five years.

The women showed their enthusiasm and their unflagging interest in the cause for which so many of them have already made big sacrifices of time and strength and money, by pledging themselves to raise a budget of $40,000. Those who know the rank and file of the suffrage forces know that it is not made up of women of great wealth, but of those in moderate and comfortable circumstances, who will have to make actual personal sacrifices to contribute their share to this appropriation. And yet the work of money raising was begun at once, and during the two days' session more than $11,000 was pledged and county and local organization delegates promised to carry the message of their share of the budget raising home to members.

The publication of a weekly news letter, intended primarily to keep the workers informed of local activities, was authorized by the conference.

IDAHO

The State Democratic Central Committee received a non-partisan delegation of suffrage workers at their first day's session, March 6. Three women spoke—Mrs. J. G. Green, a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore of Washington, D. C., representing the Congressional Union, and Miss McManus, a new woman voter from the East. The committee listened with earnest attention to the speeches, heartily applauding each. "The scene was unusual to the Eastern women, but familiar enough to women of the West," writes a correspondent. "Escorted by Chairman J. T. Pence, the women filed down the long room to the chairman's desk, between two rows of delegates who had risen and who stood respectfully as the women passed. When the small party retired, after being heard, the delegates again rose in a body and stood until the last woman had passed out of the door." Favorable action is expected of the committee.

MAINE

A suffrage league has been formed in Augusta with 40 charter members. Officers are as follows: Mrs. Henry C. Cobb, president; Mrs. Paul S. Phalen, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Sylvester J. Beach, 2nd vice-president; Miss Alice Johnson, secretary; Mrs. Wm. R. Pattengall, treasurer; Mrs. E. C. Leighton, director. The league is planning for a busy year, reports Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, State chairman of organization.

CONNECTICUT

The Hartford Equal Franchise League of Hartford, Conn., was obliged to make its "Better Babies" exhibit at suffrage headquarters, instead of sending it to the City Hall, where were assembled the exhibits of other organizations. This exclusiveness is not the fault of the H. E. F. L. When the plans for Baby Week were being made, the League was asked to co-operate, and in response, it prepared a careful exhibit showing the connection of woman suffrage and infant mortality rates. The countries with their rates of infant mortality were shown on a large chart; and it might be seen at a glance that the only country where women have not full suffrage, that ranks in its low infant death rate among the equal suffrage countries and States, is Sweden, and in Sweden women have long enjoyed municipal suffrage. The place of honor was held by New Zealand, where women have voted since 1893. The motto of "Better Babies' Week" in Hartford is "Better Babies, Healthier Mothers, Finer City." When the Hartford Equal Franchise League stated the nature of their exhibit, it was refused by the Executive Committee which had charge of the arrangements, because it was "too partisan. Another exhibit which was also refused was that of the Connecticut Society of Social Hygiene. The exhibit was therefore taken in charge at suffrage headquarters, and the two exhibits were on view there all week.

In explaining his refusal to admit the exhibit, the chairman of the Executive Committee said that they wished to have exhibits which were fundamental and which bore directly on the subject of better and healthier babies. He did not find any adequate answer, however, to the question put by Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, president of the Hartford league, as to whether it was not fundamental for babies to be well born, and to have "better fathers as well as better informed mothers." He seemed to regard questions of flies, cleanliness and milk as of supreme importance, and the contamination of the unborn child by venereal disease as of not sufficient importance to deserve attention in a better babies' week. As experience has shown that the decrease of the infant mortality rate goes hand in hand with the granting of woman suffrage, it would seem as though the men and women who really desired better babies and the survival of more of them ought to be able to face fairly the question of this connection.

NEW JERSEY

Suffrage leaders are not surprised at the fate of their bill for Presidential suffrage in the Senate, and consider the vote of three to ten on the motion to reconsider the adverse report of the Elections Committee, to which it had been referred by the President of the Senate, William T. Read of Camden County, as a very good one, although they regret that Senator Egan of Hudson County, and Senator Ackley of Cumberland County were absent when the vote was taken, as both these men had promised to support the bill. The fact that three men of such prominence as Senators Hennessey of Bergen, Colgate of Essex and Pierce of Union County voted in favor of the motion is very gratifying to them.

Mrs. Robert S. Huse, of Elizabeth, chairman of the Suffrage Legislative Committee, says: "We could not have expected any other result with the bill in the hands of a committee, every member of which is an anti-suffragist. One thing which interests me very much is the fact that some of the men who voted not to leave this bill on the calendar for further consideration and a vote, had evidently not even read the bill, because our county leaders received letters from them only a few days before the bill came up, referring to it as a bill to allow women to vote in the Presidential preferential primaries this spring, with which it, of course, had no more to do than the proverbial flowers which will soon bloom in the spring.

Mrs. Feickert, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, says: "The bill has accomplished its purpose. We have made it part of our work for the future to keep all our 75,000 members, and through them the women of the State generally, informed upon the record of every man in the Legislature on every subject relating to the welfare of women or children. There has been no opportunity in the past for the Legislature to go on record in regard to a straight woman suffrage measure, because previous bills have been for a referendum to the voters of the State, and did not commit any man as to his personal views, and we were very anxious to know just which men were thoroughgoing suffragists. While six of the Senators present when the vote was taken on Monday night declined to vote at all, thus leaving it an open question how their votes would have been cast if the bill itself had been before them, and not merely a motion to reconsider the recommendations of an unfavorable committee, still we feel as if we know pretty well how each man stands, and we will be able to report to our members in each county the attitude of their own Senator in regard to even a very limited degree of suffrage for women.

"We hear so many statements that women would not vote if they had a chance that we feel the Legislature lost a fine opportunity of settling this question, in regard to New Jersey women at any rate, when it did not pass the Presidential suffrage bill, a measure which it could just as easily have revoked next year if the result at the coming election had not warranted the continuance of such a law."

INDIANA

"Women on the farm need the vote, even as their city sisters need it," Dr. J. G. Stull of Louisville declared at the Tri-State Farmers' Institute in Evansville, Ind., on March 8. "The woman on the farm perhaps labors harder than any other woman.

"The farm woman knows the need of good roads; she travels over the bad ones. She knows the need for good schools, for her children have grown up incompletely educated because of bad schools."

MINNESOTA

The second Quarterly Conference of the year is to be held in Fairmount during the week of April 9, and great interest is already manifested in this gathering.

The Washington county organization has been completed by Mrs. Rene E. H. Stevens, and the next territory mapped for organization by Mrs. Stevens is Rock and Noblis, in the southwestern corner of the State, bordering on Iowa.

"Baby Week" was observed most energetically in Minneapolis by the suffragists with telling demonstrations. Two windows on Nicollet avenue were artistically decorated. In the centre of one, with rich yellow draperies providing a background, stood a beautiful Van Dyke Madonna, underneath which was printed, "Well born children are the only real wealth of a nation. Does not justice demand for the mothers who contribute that wealth a voice in the making and enforcing of laws for child welfare?" The other window had a large painting by Madame Dumont-Breton, "Her Man Is On the Sea," with the same wording below it.

NEBRASKA

Miss Frances Gere of Lincoln whose father was one of Nebraska's pioneer newspaper men, has accepted the chairmanship of the press committee of the State association and has appointed a corps of strong workers to help her. Among these are Mrs. A. H. Dorris, who was press chairman during the early part of the 1914 campaign, Mrs. W. M. Morning, Mrs. Charles Hall, Dr. Ewing, Miss Blanche Garten and Miss Harriet Spaulding. Each member of the committee will be given a district in the State to organize for press work.

Chadron has several plans in prospect now for raising money to contribute to the South Dakota suffrage campaign. Among the things planned are an entertainment with a mock trial for its main feature and a St. Patrick's Day ball.

TEXAS

Miss Lavinia Engle, a suffrage speaker and organizer from Washington, D. C., who has had much experience in working with the National Suffrage Association, is in Texas and will remain through the spring and part of the summer, helping to organize on the senatorial district plan.

The Galveston E. S. A. met on March 4 for the election of officers and the formation for plans for spring work. Mrs. Alice Simkins was elected president; Mrs. Lyon Heard, Mrs. J. C. Ralston and Mrs. C. H. McMaster, vice-presidents; Mrs. K. C. Rembert, treasurer; Mrs. Redding, secretary. The treasurer reported $250 on hand to be sent to the Texas W. S. A. on the pledge of $500 made at the last convention. Plans were made for an active spring, including meetings to be held weekly at Carpenter's Hall in the evenings.

Mrs. J. H. W. Steele, chairman of Dallas County, has presented Miss Elisabeth Freeman, Organizing Secretary for the State Association, in a series of meetings lasting one week, with great success. By using automobiles, three towns a day were sometimes reached and organized for suffrage.

The Galveston Association sent a delegation to wait on Mr. A. W. Gregg, a candidate for re-election to Congress, to ask his views on woman suffrage, first as a national issue, second as a State issue, and third on the question of submission. To this Mr. Gregg replied that he was opposed to the Federal Amendment, that he believed that it was a State issue, and when it was submitted in his State he would vote for it, that he thought it should be and would be submitted by the Legislature of Texas in 1917, that a question of such importance, having behind it such a tremendous popular demand, should be decided by the people, and the Legislature should submit such questions, regardless of the private opinions of the legislators.

The delegation was sent in pursuance of the Texas plan to wait on all candidates who announce that they intend to run for Congress or the Legislature this spring, and get their views on suffrage. Other candidates for Congress from the seventh district are Mr. Lewis Fisher, present Mayor of Galveston, and Mr. John Campbell, now representing Galveston in the Legislature.

TENNESSEE

Mrs. Dora C. Horine, of New York, opened a suffrage school in Chattanooga, March 6, which was well attended by local suffragists. The national, State and local organizations were represented by Mrs. Horine, Mrs. G. F. Milton and Mrs. R. B. Cooke, respectively. Announcement of the coming of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for an address March 30 was made.

East Nashville reports a new suffrage league. The meeting of the organization was held on March 9 at the home of Mrs. Henry M. Thomas. Mrs. B. M. Donelson was chosen president and many prominent local women were enrolled.

Following an address by Mrs. Guilford Dudley, State president of the Equal Suffrage Association, incorporated, at Trenton, a suffrage league was organized, with Mrs. Marie Anthony as president and Mrs. George W. Wade as secretary.

A HUSBAND'S CONFESSION

Yesterday Mirandy voted,
But so far I haven't noted
That she's sprouted any whiskers
  or adopted trouserettes;
And she hasn't indicated,
Since she got emancipated,
That she means to start out raiding with a bunch of suffragettes.
Took her half an hour to do it,
And as soon as she was through it,
She went hustling home without a
  stop to scrub the pantry floor;
Cooked the dinner, did some baking,
Trimmed a dress that she was making,
Mended socks and got the ironing
  all done by half past four.
She appears to be as able
To keep victuals on the table
And to keep the moths from feeding on my go-to-meeting coat—
Just as handy with the baby
(Or a little more so maybe)—
As she was before they told her woman ought to have the vote.
Far as I've observed Mirandy,
She is just as fond of candy
And as keen to read the fashions
  and the daily household hints
As before she was my "equal,"
And—however strange the sequel—
I've been just a trifle prouder of
  Mirandy ever since!

—W. Lee Maxwell in "Judge."

BREWERS FORGET FEDERAL WARNING

(Continued from page 89.)

ington every time the administration has got itself into a hole and wants somebody to pull it out. And, it can be said without exaggeration, Billy has delivered the goods. Being entitled to the privileges of the floor by vote of the House, he can 'get right down among 'em' and he is the 'best little legislative observer in Kentucky,' to quote one of the Governor's excellent friends after the suffrage vote Friday.

"Besides Mr. Klair, two other good friends and loyal backers of the Governor were conspicuous about Frankfort during the pendency of the suffrage bill—P. W. Grinstead, attorney for the distilling interests of Louisville, and Mr. Lawrence Reichert, the genial gentleman who looks after matters legislative for the brewery people. Other gentlemen connected with the distilling and brewery interests also were in evidence about the Capital Hotel and the Capitol for several days before the death of the suffrage bill.

"Not a single bill unfriendly to the saloons has been passed this session.

"The suffrage folk are even now preparing for the fight two years from now and, as Frank Greene said a week or two ago, 'The same folks won't be in control in this House then.'"

There seem to be no lengths to which these men who are afraid of women's votes will not go, and in Kentucky, at least, they have worked hand in glove with the administration. How much longer will the decent men of this country allow the liquor interests to thwart women in securing political justice?

CHARGES BREWERS BEAT SUFFRAGE

Candidate for Governor of New Jersey Makes Issue of Women Versus Whiskey

Charging that the brewers worked against equal suffrage in New Jrsey with a part of their $1,800,000 "slush fund" and that they should be driven out of the politics of the State for good, George L. Record of Jersey City started his campaign last week for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey. One of the cardinal planks in his platform is "a constitutional amendment, giving women the same right to vote as men."

Mr. Record declares that the brewers and public service corporations of New Jersey have maintained a combination for twenty-five years to exploit the people and to control the State government. He favors local option and says:

"In twenty-five years of fighting political bosses and machines, I have always found the brewers and the saloons, with few exceptions, hostile or indifferent to every fight to overthrow corrupt political organizations, to improve conditions of government, and the working and living conditions of the workers, and to curb monopolies which make great fortunes by exploiting the people.

"It is well known that the brewers are spending large sums to control legislation. In Pennsylvania alone, virtually all the brewers were recently indicted for spending $1,800,000 for the corruption of politics. As two New Jersey brewers were included in this indictment, it is plain that a part of this huge sum came into New Jersey to defeat woman suffrage.

"That the brewers regularly contribute to both political parties in this state is well known. Their object is to prevent local option and woman suffrage, to influence the selection and appointment of licensing officials charged with enforcement of the law.

"Not only do the liquor interests spend large sums of money to control politics in the interests of their own business, but they are the active allies of the public utility corporations, which control politics in order to exploit the people of this State. Thus, the power of the brewers helps to maintain extortionate telephone rates, excessive rates for commutation, gas, electric, trolley and water service."

Labor Unions in Suffrage Fight Feel Brewers' Claws

New Republic Reveals Attempt of Liquor Interests to Turn Working Men's Organizations Against Democracy —Pennsylvania "Wets" Helped Mrs. Oliphant

The work of the liquor interests in trying to turn organized labor against equal suffrage is told in an article in the New Republic of March 11, on "Labor's Position on Woman Suffrage."

"They (the liquor men) oppose equal suffrage," says the article, "believing it to be dangerous from the standpoint of the liquor business. For this reason they are attempting to induce trade unionism to repudiate a principle for which it has fought and bled during the last twenty-five years. They are seeking an alliance with union labor for the purpose of using the machinery of the organization to pull their own political chestnuts out of the fire."

The article tells of the opposition on the part of the liquor men to an endorsement of equal suffrage by the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor last year and quotes the Iron City Trades Journal, official organ of the Central Trades Council, of Pittsburgh:

"The battle on the floor of the convention was enlivened by the presence of Mrs. J. D. Oliphant, who tried to get the antis' case before the delegates. Half a dozen representatives of the unions connected with the liquor industries fought hard in her behalf, but the chair ruled that only recognized delegates should be granted the floor to discuss the suffrage resolution."

The suffrage resolution was finally endorsed by a vote of 154 to 48. No attempt was made to conceal the reason for the negative votes. It was argued that women would vote for prohibition and that prohibition would make for unemployment.

A resolution approving equal suffrage was lost in the Minnesota labor convention by a vote of 113 to 84. "There the wets had a firmer hold on the delegates," says the New Republic. "It is openly charged that the liquor forces, acting through the labor organizations affiliated with that industry, caused the defeat of the suffrage resolution in the New Jersey Federation of Labor this year, and that they were especially anxious to accomplish this prior to the State-wide vote on suffrage last October. It will invariably be found that in these conventions, particularly during the past few years, unions affiliated with the liquor industry have been represented by a full quota of delegates, while organizations with as large a membership could afford to send but one. This is strikingly true of Minnesota.

"A rupture recently took place between two factions in the labor movement at Peoria and Bloomington, Illinois, which formerly celebrated Labor Day together. The wet Peoria element, led by the Distillery Workers' union with a limited membership of seventeen, broke away from the Bloomington faction and held its exercises at Al Fresno Park in Peoria. The drys in Bloomington engaged Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, to make the principal address, while the Peoria faction invited former Mayor David S. Rose, of Milwaukee, who for years past has been lecturing in the interest of the liquor trust, and whose record while in public office was so obnoxious to the principles of trade unionism as to stamp him its arch enemy. It can be safely assumed that Mr. Rose did not espouse the suffrage cause. Mr. Morrison is one of its most ardent champions.

"The influence of the liquor interests can be seen in the published proceedings of almost every labor convention. Despite the fight the American Federation of Labor has waged for the freedom of speech and liberty of the press, unions affiliated with the liquor industry have time and again withdrawn their support from trade-union publications merely because these papers have dared to print both sides of the argument. I have personal knowledge of a recent case where the bartenders' union sought to bring about the expulsion of a member of a central body who supported a candidate for political office pledged to enforce the liquor laws."

It is fast becoming impossible for men publicly to annoy Chicago women with impunity. Last week a man attempted to pick up a street acquaintance with Miss Alice Clements, policewoman, with the result that he was conducted to the police station and compelled to pay a fine.

At the town election in Norfolk on March 6, 96 women voted, out of the total 109 who had registered. It was due to the women's vote, reports Mrs. Margaret M. Little, president of the local league, that the good government candidate for school committee was elected.

Final arguments on contempt proceedings against John Gardiner and Edwin A. Schmidt, of Philadelphia, president and treasurer, respectively, of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association, and Gustav W. Lembeck, of Jersey City, and Hugh F. Fox, of New York, treasurer and secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, were postponed in the United States district court at Pittsburgh last week to March 15.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action to be taken by Judiciary Committee March 28, 1916.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

Must pass each House by majority vote and receive Supreme Court decision as to constitutionality.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia: Nov. 7, 1916.

POLITICAL ACUMEN

By Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

"The Westminster Gazette" has opened its columns to a series of letters on the subject of women and fashions in dress.

One writer says: "The slavish worship of fashion by women in general is a source of degradation to them, and until they arouse themselves from the mad waste and extravagance which it involves, they will never as a sex become worthy of the governing power."

The gentleman is mistaken.

Women's attention to their dress may be a source of degradation, but it is not a sign of lack of political judgment.

At present woman's only governing power is the indirect influence.

The indirect influence is increased by attention to clothes.

To maintain indirect influence until such time as direct power is obtained is a proof of political sagacity.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

RONDEAU

Men like the dowdy women best,
They hate to see a girl well-dressed;
Silk stockings, satin slippers, lace,
A hat that suits a pretty face,
All these are things that men detest.

Why, why have women never guessed
The scorn that fills a manly breast
When fashions new are worn with grace?
I wonder why!

I wonder men have not expressed
These views with more romance and zest,
And clearly shown in every case
That dowdy women win the race.
They have not—it must be confessed—
I wonder why!

For the first time in the history of intercollegiate chess in this country, a girl chess player, Miss Jessie Bogen, of the University of Cincinnati, is on a 'Varsity team. She is recognized as the Ohio State woman champion at chess.

Women outnumbered the men at the Republican primary held at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 10. Ten out of the twenty-five delegates elected to the county convention to be held March 18 are women.

The "Woman Statist," a paper written by and for the women voters of Washington, has recently appeared; it is issued by the Woman's Publishing Company at Sedro-Woolley, Washington, and has headquarters in Bellingham. Edna P. Stocker is the editor, and Savannah N. Tullock business manager. The paper is published "especially for women who enjoy the franchise and wish to vote intelligently upon the questions of the day."

BORAH'S BILL MAY LET WOMEN VOTE

Amendment Asking Vote on Liquor Question in D. C. Would Give Women Taxpayers Vote

The United States Senate will probably have to vote upon the question of woman suffrage in the near future in an unexpected way. Senator Borah of Idaho has proposed an amendment to the legislation providing for a vote on the liquor question in the District of Columbia, the Borah amendment providing that women as well as men taxpayers shall have a vote on the question if a referendum is had.

"So far as the amendment I have offered is concerned," said Senator Borah, March 13, "it simply provides that in the submission of this question to the taxpayers in the District of Columbia, there shall be no distinction or discrimination as to male or female taxpayers.

"The substitute of Senator Underwood seems to have for its basic principle the right of the taxpayers to determine this question. Certainly the woman taxpayer has as much right to determine that kind of question as anyone. She is just as deeply interested and just as capable as the man who pays taxes.

"I am an advocate of equal suffrage, although it is well known that I believe this question ought to be settled by the States, and I want it understood that my amendment is in no sense a modification of my views on this phase of the matter.

"But Congress is the only power that can settle it for the District of Columbia. There is no other way by which the District of Columbia should have suffrage except through an act of Congress, and I for one would not be willing to see a measure adopted for suffrage in the District of Columbia that would exclude women from exercising the right of suffrage."

In Massachusetts the number of men eligible to vote has increased from 674,174 in 1910 to 775,889 in 1915. There is considerable rejoicing over the growth revealed by the new census; and, oddly enough, some of the crowing is done by persons who were declaring only a little while ago—as an argument against equal suffrage—that "we have too many voters already!"

The fight waged by Canadian women during the past few years to remove the barriers which prevent the practice of law by women in the Province of Quebec has met with delay in the legislative assembly. By a vote of seven to two the members of the legislative committee, which is itself made up of lawyers, rejected the measure which would admit women to legal practice. One of the speakers in behalf of the measure was Dr. Ritchie of England. She propounded the question: "Have men the moral right to refuse progress to a woman who qualifies herself in an honorable calling?"

MARYLAND ANTI SHOWS STRIPES

Engaging Frankness of "People's Representative" Brings Out Strong Contrasts

One of the delegates in the Maryland House showed an engaging frankness in speaking against the equal suffrage amendment during the recent debate. He was Mr. Tydings of Harford county.

"I have played some little politics in the 25 years that I have been in this world," said Mr. Tydings, according to the Maryland Suffrage News, "and I have voted for some measures in this very House in this very session that were not altogether best, but I did it because I had some other measure that I wanted to get through.

"We already have a State Senator who is a woman. I don't know how she got elected and how the other women managed to get to it. I do know this, that in order to be elected to office in this State there are things which every man is compelled to keep his mouth shut on which he would like to speak out and let the public know about, and I know further—these gentlemen are all laughing because they realize the truth of what I have said.

"I will take Worcester, or Frederick, or Alleghany, or Baltimore city, or any other section of the State, and I will ask those gentlemen, when they talked to old Bill Smith if they told him how they would vote on certain measures, if they did not in a measure deceive Bill Smith in order to get his vote, and I will tell the truth—I did it. I don't say that I openly lied; I had common sense to keep my mouth shut when talking to Bill Smith."

Another delegate, a suffragist, Mr. Metzerott, replied:

"I have been mixed up more or less in politics for 20 years, and I have been mixed up in every campaign for the past 20 years, and I can stand here tonight and honestly say that I do not believe that politics has injured me in the slightest. I believe I am as good a man, if not a better man, than I would have been if I had not taken part in politics. It has brought me in contact with my fellow human beings, and I know of no better source of education. I don't think politics has ever hurt the man; the man may have hurt the politics."

Can it be that the type of representative who believes in equal suffrage has a higher political ideal?

"I have seen men vote that had not the slightest conception of what they were voting for, did not care what they voted for, walk up to the polls like animals driven to the slaughter," said Mr. Wimbrow of Worcester county. "I have been to the voting places where all this occurred, and then I have gone home to my wife and I have found in my home an entirely different atmosphere. And I cannot, remembering the influence of a good mother, remembering the influence of a good Christian wife, I cannot say that women ought not to have the right of suffrage when that right is given to all sorts and degrees of men who only have to stay here a few short months, who cannot begin to understand our language, who know nothing about our institutions, who care less about our institutions, and yet because some political influence or party or boss in some section of the country wants to increase his power, why he says, go up and get enfranchised and take out papers and come and vote for me in the way I shall dictate. I don't believe you could drive the women around like that."

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SEND THIS POSTCARD cartoon-postcard to voters, "When a Feller Needs a Friend," by Briggs. It gives the boy's plea for votes for mother, 40c a 100. M. E. Patterson, 2017 Pierce Street, Sioux City, Iowa. (11)

SITUATIONS

THOUSANDS MEN AND WOMEN WANTED THIS YEAR FOR U. S. Government Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-124, Rochester, N. Y. (12)

THEY DARE NOT CONVENE OPENLY

Iowa Men's League Opposed Issues Pitiful Appeal for Members—Meeting Organized Secretly

The Iowa Association of Men Opposed to Woman Suffrage, organized at a "secret conference" several weeks ago at the Chamberlain Hotel, Des Moines, has issued an appeal to the "Men of Iowa," in which they say:

"If you believe in the conservation of womanhood; if you believe in the present exalted position of American women; if you would save the women of Iowa from politics and public office, for which nature did not design them, sign the enclosed application for membership."

Memberships in this organization cost $5 apiece. "Anyone can take any number," remarks the Des Moines Register.

DESIRES WOMEN TO SERVE STATE

City Chamberlain Bruere Hopes Prejudice Against Women in Public Office Has Passed

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, speaking before a vocational rally of college women at the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations in New York City March 11, suggested the value of women's work in municipal departments, and said:

"I hope we have come to the time in America when we have passed the stage of presumption of woman's incapacity for public service. I believe women can develop peculiar qualifications for public service if properly trained for it. There are 700 women now employed in the Municipal Building. We want as many more as possible in public service here in New York."

CIVICS NOW TAKES PLACE OF GOSSIP

California Woman Says Suffrage Brings As Much Good to Women As to State

At the present time it is not so much a question of what woman suffrage has done for California in the way of making and repealing laws as what woman suffrage has done for the women themselves, according to the testimony of a California woman. Mrs. Rose Berry, speaking before the Leisure Hour Club of Carson City, Nevada, said that the head of a fashionable Los Angeles manicure parlor was asked what she knew of the workings of woman suffrage in that city. She said that it used to be that after a visit from three or four of her patrons she knew all the gossip of their social set, of their neighborhoods and homes, the parties they had attended, what this one wore; what that one said, etc. Now, when these same women visit her parlors, they discuss civic and State affairs—sanitary conditions, better streets and roads, pure food laws, or speculate as to how certain candidates for political office will stand on this or that reform measure.

This interpretation of the story about Adam's rib is given by a New York City man physician: "The Bible says the Lord took one of man's ribs and made woman, but sometimes I think that He used up man's whole backbone in the process."

MEN AND WOMEN STAND FOR COUNT

Pastor Answers Objections and Over 90 Per Cent. of Flock Want Equality

Three hundred men, about 90 per cent., and 350 women, about 95 per cent., stood up to be counted in favor of Equal Suffrage in the Plymouth Congregational Church in Des Moines last Sunday evening.

This was after the pastor, Rev. J. L. Gordon, had answered all the questions on equal rights that the audience cared to ask.

The questions were written on slips of paper, and Dr. Gordon pulled them from the question box. He answered each question in his remarks. He favors woman's suffrage out and out.

Following the answering of questions, Dr. Gordon asked all the men in the audience to stand who intended to vote for suffrage. About

This is Mrs. Harriet Taylor Treadwell, and not the person whose picture we published last week. The cut was wrongly labelled in Chicago. Mrs. Treadwell is ex-president of the Chicago Political Equality League. She secured 100 new subscriptions for The Woman's Journal in one month at weekly meetings of suffragists.

90 per cent., or 300 men, rose to their feet. He then called upon the women to stand who wanted to vote. Approximately 350 women, or 95 per cent. stood.

WOULD AID WIFE REGAIN HER VOTE

British Subject Files Application For Citizenship That Spouse May Recover Lost Ballot

Peter Gordon Mackenzie, of San Francisco, filed application for American citizenship March 8, so that he might restore to his wife, Ethel Cooper Mackenzie, her American citizenship, which she lost when she married him, a British subject.

Mrs. Mackenzie, who voted in California before her marriage, carried to the United States Supreme Court a suit to compel recognition of her right of suffrage. The courts held that she lost her citizenship when she married an alien.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Winslow of Butte, Mont., is the first woman in the city to announce her candidacy for alderman. Her name will appear on the official Republican primary election ballot.

KENTUCKY HOUSE KILLS STATE BILL

After Passage in Senate, Amendment Loses 46 to 45 in Lower Branch—Liquor Fights

After passing the Kentucky Senate on March 8 by a vote of 26 to 8, three more than the necessary three-fifths majority, the equal suffrage amendment failed on a test vote in the House March 10 by a vote of 46 to 45. A two-thirds vote was requisite to call the amendment from the committee, which throughout the session has attempted to bury it and to prevent a vote on the floor.

The passage of the resolution in the Senate and the determined activity of the suffragists at Frankfort threw a scare into the administration leaders. It began to look as if the bill which they had considered "dead" in committee might be swept through on the rising tide of suffrage sentiment despite the work of the paid lobbyists of the liquor interests who were busy with the legislators regarding it. In a desperate effort to leave no stone unturned, influence was brought from Washington.

It is significant that on the day of the vote in the House at Frankfort, a hurried meeting of the Democratic members of the Kentucky delegation in Congress was called in the committee office at the Capitol of United States Senator Ollie M. James. Every member except one was present, and they have been ardent believers in the principle that equal suffrage should be settled by the States and not by a federal amendment. How sincere was their attitude was shown at this meeting when they were asked to consider, not whether a federal amendment should be passed, but whether a State amendment should be allowed to go before the voters of their own State. That evening Governor Stanley made public the following telegram which he received from Senator James and Congressman Cantrill:

"At a meeting in Senator James's office this afternoon, at which all of the Kentucky Democratic members of the House but one were present, the opinion was expressed that it was not within the province of members of Congress to offer advice to the Legislature, but each member present expressed himself as strongly opposed to the woman suffrage movement and hoped that it would be defeated in accordance with the action of the last Democratic State convention. The one absent member of the House delegation could not be located in time for the conference."

Meanwhile at Frankfort all day long advocates of the measure had been attempting to make a motion that the bill be drawn from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments and read into the calendar, but it was not until 4:30 o'clock that Representative W. C. G. Hobbs of Lexington was recognized for that purpose.

The strength of the suffrage sentiment was shown by the closeness of the vote, which stood 46 to 45 against the motion.

The largest number of votes ever polled in a Seattle city election was cast last week. The total number of votes was 66,102 and the registration 76,385.

During the winter of 1915-16, the number of post-graduate women students in German universities has increased by 900, and reached 4,820.

Write the Judiciary Committee

An exceptional victory has just been won in the Judiciary Committee of the national House of Representatives. Action on the nation-wide suffrage amendment, which was to have been deferred until Dec. 14, will be taken March 28.

The strength of suffrage sentiment in this country was responsible for the change in the Judiciary Committee's attitude. That strength is great enough to win a favorable report by the committee. It needs only to be expressed.

Letters and telegrams should be sent at once to the following members of the Judiciary Committee, at the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Messrs. Webb, N. C., Dem. (chairman); Carlin, Va., Dem.; Thomas, Ky., Dem.; Walker, Ga., Dem.; Taggart, Kan., Dem.; Igoe, Mo., Dem.; Gard, Ohio, Dem.; Wm. Elza Williams, Ill., Rep.; Whaley, S. C., Dem.; Dale of New York, Dem.; Caraway, Arkansas, Dem.; Neely, W. Va., Dem.; Steele, Penn., Dem.; Volstead, Minn., Rep.; Nelson, Wis., Rep.; Morgan, Okla., Rep.; Danforth, N. Y., Rep.; Graham, Pa., Rep.; Chandler, N. Y., Rep.; Dyer, Mo., Rep., and Moss, W. Va., Rep.

LAST LAUGHS

Willie—"Pa, remember, you said you had hunted tigers in West Africa? Well, this book says there are no tigers in West Africa."

Pa—"Quite right, my son. I killed them all!"

The Historical Sense

Once upon a time, when perambulators were new, a careless woman let one roll over a cliff, and every one said: "There, you see, perambulators are a failure!"

But fifty years later, when the same thing happened, they only said: "What a careless woman!"

Once upon a time, when banks were new, a bank president ran away with the funds, and every one said: "There, you see, money is safer in a stocking!"

But fifty years latter, when the same thing happened, they only said: "What a dishonest man!"

Once when woman suffrage was fairly new two women in Chicago became involved in a political scandal——

Exactly.—Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.

Proudly the wife was showing off her new costume.

"It's very nice," said the husband doubtfully. "But—er—don't you think the skirt is rather short?"

Now the skirt was rather short, but it was smart. So, as she didn't want to have it altered, she thought rapidly for a moment. Then she turned to him, her face calm and guileless.

"Perhaps it is," she agreed. "But I can easily have it lengthened, if you wish. It will take three yards of material at $4 a yard."

"Will it?" gasped the man, scared. "Oh, well, never mind."—New York Evening Journal.

Conservatives can always be found who object to every improvement. Two men stood watching a steam shovel at work. With a clatter and a roar the shovel bit into the steep bank, closed on a carload of earth and dumped it on a waiting freight train.

"It makes me wild," said the first onlooker, "to see that monster taking the bread out of good men's mouths. Look at it. Why, it's filling up those wagons faster than a hundred men with picks and shovels could do it!"

But the other onlooker shook his head and answered: "See here, mister, if it would be better to employ a hundred men with picks and shovels on this job, wouldn't it be better still, by your way of thinking, to employ a thousand men with forks and tablespoons?" — Chicago Herald.

"What is your favorite flower, Lord Piccadilly?" asked the American heiress. "But I ought to know that without asking."

"Well, what should it be?"

"The marigold."—Stray Stories.

They say that when John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was a little boy, he once said to his father:

"Father, Georgie Smith is going to have a birthday party, and I've got to give him a present."

But John D., Sr., had been attending a Congressional anti-trust investigation that day, and his cross-examination had ruffled up his temper, so he snarled:

"Oh, it's a present here and a present there all the time. I'm just about sick of it."

John D. Jr.'s face fell, but he said nothing. He turned and walked out of the room.

The next day things were better at the investigation, and John D. Sr. regretted his harshness. He came home that evening and said genially:

"Go look in my overcoat pocket, laddie. You'll find a nice present there for your friend Smith's birthday party."

"It's too late now, father," he said. "I licked him today so's he wouldn't invite me."—Washington Star.

"Some people are humorous without even knowing it."

"As when, for instance?"

"Here's a man advertises a lecture on 'The Panama Canal,' illustrated with slides."—Chicago Herald.